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62D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { REPORT No. 260.

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TO REDUCE DUTIES ON METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

JANUARY 25, 1912.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 18642.]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 18642) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1909, having had the same under consideration, report it back to the House without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

ABUNDANT INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

In reporting H. R. 18642 the committee regards it as unnecessary to make more than a very general review of present conditions, as the industries involved in Schedule C have been studied and analyzed with great care within the past two years by several departments of the Government at great expense. This is especially true of the iron and steel manufacture. About two years ago the United States Immigration Commission prepared an elaborate study relating to social and economic conditions in the iron and steel and allied industries. An equally extensive study of coal and its products in relation to labor was likewise prepared by that commission. The Bureau of Labor, in its report on the strike at the Bethlehem Steel Works (S. Doc. 521, 61st Cong., 2d sess.), has furnished valuable data concerning hours and conditions of labor, wages, and allied matters prevailing in one of the important plants of the country. The results of the 1910 inquiries by the Bureau of the Census and late reports of the Geological Survey are all available.

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STRENGTH OF IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

A survey of the iron and steel industry shows convincingly that it has reached a position of such strength and independence that the industry does not need the helping hand of the Government in order to stand in competition with foreign countries. This desirable state of affairs has been reached as a result of progressive improvements in industrial methods coincident with steady reductions of the tariff, which have impressed upon steel producers the necessity of shaping their methods in accordance with the recent inventions and processes and with the principles of effective business organization. Under these conditions the committee feels warranted in recommending that the duties on metals and manufactures thereof be placed upon a distinctly revenue basis, while definitely adhering to the object of securing for the Treasury as large an income as can be obtained from this schedule consistent with conserving the general interests of the consumer.

ABILITY TO COMPETE.

That the iron and steel industry is fully able to accept a schedule of duties based upon the revenue principle can be seen from a brief consideration of the following facts.

American iron and steel makers have access to what is probably the best supply of raw material in the world, a condition fully admitted by leading manufacturers. Mr. E. H. Gary, Chairman Board of Directors of United States Steel Corporation, when recently before the House Committee on the Investigation of the United States Steel Corporation (Hearings, p. 106), was asked by Mr. Young, "I understood you to say that you thought the Mesabi was the finest iron-ore district in the world."

To this Mr. Gary replied, "I did." This view is amply confirmed by the report of the Bureau of Corporations, which has devoted elaborate study to the ore resources of the country, and particularly those owned by the United States Steel Corporation. Furthermore, the Bureau of Corporations clearly shows that the iron-ore resources of the country have been acquired at prices which represent an exceedingly moderate investment on the part of the concerns which now own and operate them. They are therefore able to compete on most favorable terms with foreigners, in so far at least as concerns raw material and coal. Both in the natural abundance of ore and coal, and in the geographical location of these production factors with reference to one another, as well as cheapness in mining, it is doubtful whether any other country can compare with the United States. Certainly no other is in position to manufacture so large a tonnage under such favorable conditions of access to raw materials and abundance of supply.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is on record as saying:

> After the Civil War Congress sent for the manufacturers and explained that it was ready to "protect" steel, and 30 per cent duty was imposed. Steel rails, all imported, then cost $90 per ton; the duty was $28. To-day the price is $28 per ton, home production, and the duty $4. No foreign supply is needed. The writer has been before several congressional committees upon the tariff question, but never to ask an increase, always stating that reductions in duties could be made. Testifying before the present tariff was passed I stated that the steel duty could now be abolished,

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which gave many people the impression that I had changed my views because I was no longer an interested party. On the contrary, I may cite a letter that appeared in the New York Times of December 28, 1908, from Charles Stewart Smith, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, saying that he heard me "tell President McKinley during his first term that steel no longer needed protection." The infant industry has grown to be a giant, protection has done its work." [1]

LOW WAGES IN INDUSTRY.

It is sometimes contended that American industries are handicapped by the necessity of paying abnormally high wages, and that high-tariff duties enable producing plants to pay these high wages. The recent investigations, previously referred to, show that neither of these conditions hold good at the present time. Not only do the steel plants of the country work their employees excessively long hours, but the general rates of wages paid are extremely low.

In speaking of these conditions in its report on the steel industry, the Bureau of Labor says:

The investigation developed that the seven-day working week was not confined to the blast-furnace department, where there is a metallurgical necessity for continuous operation and in which department nine-tenths of the employees worked seven days a week, but it was also found that to a considerable extent in other departments, where no such metallurgical necessity can be claimed, productive work was carried on on Sundays just as on other days of the week. For example, in some establishments the Bessemer converters, the open-hearth furnaces, and blooming, rail, and structural mills were found operating seven days a week for commercial reasons only.

The hardship of a 12-hour day and a 7-day week is still further accentuated by the fact that every week or two weeks, as the case may be, when the employees on the day shift are transferred to the night shift, and vice versa, employees remain on duty without relief either 18 or 24 consecutive hours, according to the practice adopted for the change of shift. The most common plan to effect this change of shift is to work one shift of employees on the day of change through the entire 24 hours, the succeeding shift working the regular 12 hours when it comes on duty. In some instances the change is effected by having one shift remain on duty 18 hours and the succeeding shift work 18 hours.

That much of the Sunday labor in the steel industry is no more necessary than in other industries is shown conclusively by the fact that during the investigation made in 1910 by the Bureau of Labor into the conditions of labor in the Bethlehem Steel Works, the President of the Steel Corporation directed the rigid enforcement of a resolution adopted three years previous, cutting out a large part of Sunday work except in the blast-furnace department. Even in the blast-furnace department, where there is a metallurgical necessity for continuous operation day and night throughout seven days of the week, there is practically nothing except the desire to economize in the expense of production that prevents the introduction of a system that would give each employee one day of rest out of the seven.

Other industries where continuous operation is necessary have found it entirely practicable to devise a system by which one day of rest out of each seven could be secured for each employee; and since the beginning of this investigation a committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute has taken up this subject and has proposed a plan which gives each employee one day of rest each week, and which does away with the 24 or the 18 hours of consecutive work now required when changing from the day shift to the night shift. The plan is now being given a test in a few plants, but it is too early yet to state how satisfactory it will prove or to what extent it may be adopted generally throughout the iron and steel industry. * * *

During the investigation those in charge of plants have in their discussions with representatives of the bureau frequently emphasized the fact that the men working these very long hours are not kept busy all the time. To some extent this is perfectly true; but the employees in question during the entire period are on duty and subject to orders; they are not, except in rare instances, allowed to leave the plant. It is not simply the character or the continuity of the work, but the fact that in the case of the 84-hour-a-week worker something over one-half of each 24 hours—more than three-fourths of his waking hours—is spent on duty in the mills, which is of significance to the worker and his family.

[1] Century Magazine, May, 1911.

An added significance attaches to the conditions of labor here described as characteristic of the iron and steel industry when we consider that the general tendency in other industries for years past has been toward a shorter working day. Years ago the 10-hour day became almost a standard; since that time further reductions have brought the working day to nine and in many cases to eight hours, and this reduction has been accompanied by a part holiday on Saturday. * * *

Another striking characteristic of the labor conditions in the iron and steel industry is the large proportion of unskilled workmen in the labor force. These unskilled workmen are very largely recruited from the ranks of recent immigrants. * * *

Taking the employees in all occupations in the industry, nearly 60 per cent are foreign born, and nearly two-thirds of the foreign born are of the Slavic races. Large as is the proportion that unskilled labor forms of the total labor force in the iron and steel industry, steel experts have noted the fact that the tendency of recent years has been steadily toward the reduction in the number of highly skilled men employed and the establishment of the general wage on the basis of common or unskilled labor. Nor is this tendency likely to diminish, since each year sees a wider use of automatic appliances which unskilled labor can easily be trained to handle.

With reference to rates of wages the recent inquiries are equally conclusive. In the following table, taken from Senate Document No. 521, Sixty-first Congress, first session, is given the number and per cent of employees receiving each specified rate of wage per hour at the Bethlehem Steel Works. This affords a typical example of the situation. It will be noted that the largest number of employees are those who are grouped from 12 to 18 cents per hour or from $1.20 to $1.80 for a 10-hour day.

TABLE 1.—*Number and per cent of employees of the Bethlehem Steel Works earning classified amounts per hour and per cent earning each classified amount or less.*

[Bureau of Corporations.]

Classified earnings per hour.	Employees in each group.	Per cent of total employees in each group.	Per cent of employees earning specified amount per hour or less.
4 and under 6 cents	[1] 97	[1] 1.1	[1] 1.1
6 and under 8 cents	[1] 38	[1] .4	[1] 1.5
8 and under 10 cents	[1] 100	[1] 1.1	[1] 2.6
10 and under 12 cents	53	.6	3.1
12 and under 14 cents	2,640	28.7	31.9
14 and under 16 cents	1,528	16.6	48.5
16 and under 18 cents	1,162	12.7	61.2
18 and under 20 cents	551	6.0	67.2
20 and under 22 cents	677	7.4	74.5
22 and under 24 cents	480	5.2	79.8
24 and under 26 cents	581	6.3	86.1
26 and under 28 cents	432	4.7	90.8
28 and under 30 cents	93	1.0	91.8
30 and under 32 cents	256	2.8	94.6
32 and under 34 cents	146	1.6	96.2
34 and under 36 cents	121	1.3	97.5
36 and under 38 cents	52	.6	98.1
38 and under 42 cents	55	.6	98.7
42 and under 46 cents	36	.4	99.1
46 and under 60 cents	65	.7	99.8
60 cents and over	21	.2	100.0
Total	9,184	100.0	100.0

[1] Apprentices.

How this compares with the general rate of wages prevailing in the industry can be seen from Table 2, in which is reviewed the rate paid throughout the industry as a whole. This table has been prepared by the Bureau of Labor for its forthcoming report on iron and steel.

More than one-half, or 56.48 per cent, of the 172,706 employees included in the steel report of the Bureau of Labor earned 16 and under 25 cents per hour; almost one-fifth, 19.92 per cent, earned less than 16 cents per hour; almost exactly one-half, 49.69 per cent, earned less than 18 cents per hour; three-fourths, 76.40 per cent, earned less than 25 cents per hour; 97.45 per cent earned less than 50 cents per hour; and 2.55 per cent earned 50 cents and over per hour.

The table which follows shows by means of cumulative percentages the classified earnings for each of the principal branches of the industry.

TABLE 2.—*Per cent of employees earning less than specified amount per hour by branch of industry.*

[Bureau of Labor.]

Branch of industry.	Number of employees.	Per cent of employees earning per hour—			
		Under 14 cents.	Under 18 cents.	Under 25 cents.	Under 50 cents.
Blast furnaces	31,354	16.29	65.96	92.30	99.94
Steel works and rolling mills:					
Bessemer converters	5,618	1.21	47.03	73.64	95.64
Open-hearth furnaces	14,618	9.37	48.80	76.25	98.54
Puddling mills and crucible furnaces	7,489	5.35	27.89	48.54	94.26
Rolling mills	43,631	5.74	40.25	67.55	93.03
Tube mills	4,252	3.01	47.81	88.29	97.77
Total, steel works and rolling mills	75,608	5.91	41.61	68.97	94.68
Power, mechanical, and yard force	65,744	6.52	51.22	77.36	99.46
Grand total	172,706	8.03	49.69	76.40	97.45

With this may be contrasted the figures of Table 3, showing rates of wages and composition of working forces in the steel industry as compiled by the Immigration Commission for the volume on steel included in its forthcoming report.

TABLE 3.—*Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.*

[Includes only races with 80 or more males reporting, but the totals are for all races. Wages or earnings for the period indicated are shown, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes.]

[Report of Immigration Commission.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per week.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
			$7.50 or over.	$10 or over.	$12.50 or over.	$15 or over.	$17.50 or over.	$20 or over.	$22.50 or over.	$25 or over.
Native-born of native father:										
White	17,911	$16.54	97.8	86.2	69.3	52.0	33.8	21.9	13.8	9.9
Negro	3,787	10.64	96.0	47.2	18.0	6.7	4.7	2.5	1.9	1.5
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:										
Austria-Hungary	261	12.66	92.7	73.6	46.4	26.1	12.3	3.1	1.1	.4
Canada	134	17.11	98.5	90.3	69.4	53.0	38.8	29.9	17.2	11.2
England	1,415	17.26	98.3	89.1	73.7	57.9	40.8	25.0	15.9	10.7
France	163	18.48	98.2	86.5	76.1	61.3	46.6	27.0	19.6	14.1
Germany	3,693	16.43	97.5	84.6	67.4	51.6	33.6	20.9	13.4	9.1
Ireland	2,703	16.60	98.1	87.4	70.6	53.3	36.2	22.7	14.2	9.2
Russia	108	13.42	95.4	78.7	58.3	32.4	12.0	5.6	2.8	.9
Scotland	471	17.53	99.4	91.9	79.6	61.1	45.0	27.6	15.9	10.0
Sweden	161	16.36	96.9	91.3	81.4	61.5	34.2	19.3	11.8	5.6
Wales	690	17.54	98.8	90.4	74.6	60.7	41.4	25.5	16.1	10.4
Foreign-born, by race:										
Bohemian and Moravian	236	13.58	98.7	63.1	53.0	41.9	28.0	6.4	2.1	.4
Bulgarian	194	10.41	99.5	47.9	18.0	2.1	.5	.0	.0	.0
Canadian (other than French)	195	18.04	99.5	92.8	79.5	62.6	47.7	34.4	20.0	15.9
Croatian	3,703	11.02	92.7	55.7	22.5	8.7	2.8	1.3	.8	.1
English	2,191	18.76	99.6	92.8	78.4	61.9	44.8	31.2	21.3	15.7
Finnish	186	15.61	100.0	93.0	75.3	61.3	26.3	14.0	4.3	1.1
French	120	16.50	100.0	80.0	60.0	49.2	34.2	15.8	9.2	8.3
German	4,026	14.38	97.8	76.8	53.9	38.6	23.2	12.6	7.7	4.3
Greek	542	10.70	99.4	46.3	23.6	11.8	4.8	.4	.2	.2
Irish	2,309	15.83	98.4	83.1	65.0	44.0	29.1	18.3	12.4	9.2
Italian, North	1,021	11.89	96.0	59.1	31.2	17.6	9.2	3.8	3.2	1.6
Italian, South	1,544	10.59	95.1	49.9	20.6	8.9	4.3	.8	.6	.1
Lithuanian	948	12.89	98.3	82.5	40.6	18.9	9.3	2.7	1.1	.3
Macedonian	257	9.30	80.9	35.0	7.4	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
Magyar	4,035	11.69	95.9	68.3	34.6	9.7	4.3	1.6	.6	.2
Norwegian	96	16.84	100.0	93.8	75.0	60.4	38.5	26.0	16.7	9.4
Polish	7,489	12.69	98.7	76.6	44.4	20.1	9.3	3.8	1.9	1.0
Roumanian	767	11.06	98.3	61.9	20.1	7.5	1.6	.3	.0	.0
Russian	1,294	12.05	97.8	70.3	38.9	14.2	7.7	1.7	.8	.5
Scotch	622	18.62	99.5	94.4	83.6	67.4	51.1	33.8	21.5	14.1
Servian	899	10.75	84.5	49.2	24.9	7.8	2.8	1.4	.8	.1
Slovak	8,363	12.27	99.0	72.9	39.7	15.0	5.9	1.9	.9	.3
Slovenian	1,271	11.85	96.2	69.8	31.9	17.5	5.9	1.3	.5	.2
Swedish	1,043	19.07	100.0	97.6	87.0	66.3	46.5	30.1	19.7	15.3
Welsh	1,156	22.75	99.8	95.3	85.6	71.7	59.6	49.1	41.1	33.4
Grand total	77,280	14.35	97.5	76.4	52.2	33.7	21.1	12.7	8.1	5.6
Total native-born of foreign father	9,996	16.62	97.8	86.5	69.8	53.3	35.7	22.1	14.0	9.2
Total native-born	31,694	15.86	97.6	81.6	63.3	47.0	30.9	19.7	12.5	8.7
Total foreign-born	45,586	13.29	97.4	72.8	44.4	24.4	14.2	7.9	5.1	3.5

It is an unavoidable conclusion from these figures that the steel industry at the present time is not paying its employees excessively high rates of wages per man or per hour and that with the large immigration, constituting free trade in labor, which now exists, the employees of the industry are not affected beneficially by the tariff on iron and steel. Their cost of living is made high by the other schedules of the tariff, and they receive no compensating benefit in wages to offset this increased cost.

EARNINGS AND PROFITS.

Another test of the capacity of the industry to prosper without aid from the Government is seen in the profits on the capital invested. This subject has been examined by the Bureau of Corporations, which gives the following figures showing the earnings of the United States Steel Corporation since its organization:

TABLE 4.—*Earnings of the United States Steel Corporation, 1901 to 1910.*

[Bureau of Corporations.]

Year.	Net earnings as shown by annual reports.	Adjustments by corporation in sundry accounts.	Amounts restored to earnings by bureau.			
			Interest on bonds, mortgages, and purchase-money obligations of subsidiary companies.	Locked up intercompany profits in inventories.	Excessive depreciation allowances.	Total adjusted earnings.
1901[1]	$75,006,230.89		[2]$4,500,000.00	(3)	—$1,765,000.00	$77,741,230.89
1902	108,534,374.25	—$1,207,886.84	6,113,584.34	(3)	8,062,272.00	121,502,343.75
1903	83,675,786.51	— 5,427,540.33	6,553,861.06	(3)	9,354,851.00	94,156,958.24
1904	[4] 57,791,196.80	+ [4] 13,108.34	6,573,146.54	—$1,254,336.48	— 631,165.00	62,491,950.20
1905	96,432,595.93	— 99,253.78	6,710,214.73	6,307,189.83	3,480,088.00	112,830,834.71
1906	125,966,938.13	— 90,501.19	6,561,478.70	2,739,403.74	8,216,388.00	143,393,707.38
1907	133,244,929.28	— 681,515.52	6,492,195.42	9,744,692.51	6,616,572.00	155,416,873.69
1908	74,882,529.11	+ 394,034.59	7,401,205.18	426,983.85	1,688,543.00	84,793,295.73
1909	107,773,099.96	+ 548,445.08	7,887,178.18	2,617,395.54	1,981,460.00	120,807,578.76
1910	116,738,157.80	— 818,182.64	7 263,453.66	2,751,307.08	1,281,348.00	127,216,083.90
Total.	980,045,838.66	— 7,369,292.29	66,056,317.81	23,332,636.07	38,285,357.00	1,100,350,857.25

[1] Nine months.
[2] Approximated: this amount never computed by the corporation.
[3] In these years the intercompany profits in inventories were not deducted by the corporation, and hence need not be restored.
[4] After deducting employees' bonus fund, which in this year was taken out after stating net earnings, but which in other years is deducted before determining the net earnings.

This statement should be examined in comparison with the following table compiled by the bureau and showing the Steel Corporation's earnings:

TABLE 5.—*Comparison of investment of Steel Corporation, with total earnings thereon yearly, as adjusted by Bureau of Corporations, 1901 to 1910.*

Year ended Dec. 31—	Total investment in tangible property as computed by bureau.	Earnings as adjusted by bureau.	
		Amount.	Per cent.
1901[1]	$698,869,756	[1] $77,741,231	[2] 14.8
1902	763,574,919	121,502,344	15.9
1903	806,615,979	94,156,958	11.7
1904	818,238,143	62,491,950	7.6
1905	874,840,920	112,830,835	12.9
1906	947,397,884	143,393,707	15.1
1907	1,078,763,602	155,416,873	14.4
1908	1,090,425,487	84,793,296	7.8
1909	1,146,875,993	120,807,579	10.5
1910	1,186,982,038	127,216,084	10.7
Total		1,100,350,857	
Average	941,258,472	[3] 112,856,498	12.0

[1] Nine months, April to December; investment includes additions during this period.
[2] Indicated rate per annum based on actual earnings for nine months.
[3] Average yearly profits for nine and three-fourths years.

ABILITY OF INDEPENDENTS TO COMPETE.

It is thus established that an average annual earning of 12 per cent has been made by the United States Steel Corporation during a period of 10 years in which its total investment in tangible property has increased from $698,000,000 to $1,186,000,000. This probably may be taken as a fair representation of the general condition of the industry as shown by the fact that the percentage of total output of iron and steel products manufactured by the United States Steel Corporation has been decreasing while that of other plants presumably in competition with it has been increasing. The Bureau of Corporations furnishes the following summary table, showing the percentage of all steel products turned out in the United States by the United States Steel Corporation as compared with the percentage of products turned out by other concerns.

TABLE 6.—*Proportions of output of principal iron and steel products produced by United States Steel Corporation and by independent companies, respectively, in 1901 and 1910.*

[Bureau of Corporations.]

Product.	Steel Corporation's percentages.		Independent companies' percentages.	
	1901	1910	1901	1910
Pig iron, spiegel, and ferro	43.2	43.4	56.8	56.6
Steel ingots and castings	65.7	54.3	34.3	45.7
Rails	59.8	58.9	40.2	41.1
Structural shapes	62.2	[3] 47.0	37.8	[3] 53.0
Plates and sheets of all kinds [1]	64.6	[3] 49.7	35.4	[3] 50.3
Black plate produced in tin mills	79.8	52.9	20.2	47.1
Coated tin-mill products	73.1	61.1	26.9	38.9
Black and coated sheets produced in sheet mills	67.3	38.9	32.7	61.1
Wire rods	77.7	67.3	22.3	32.7
Wire nails	68.1	55.5	31.9	44.5
Wrought pipe and tubes [2]	57.2	38.2	42.8	61.8
Seamless tubes [2]	82.8	55.3	17.2	44.7

[1] Includes sheets for tinning, galvanizing, and other coatings.
[2] These percentages are based on capacity and not production. The capacity of independent companies is, moreover, partly estimated.
[3] For 1909; figures for 1910 not available.

This clearly shows that the general output of the corporation in nearly every line of steel manufacture has been declining as compared with the total output of the country. The independent companies in short must have been able to gain upon the United States Steel Corporation in their sales to consumers, a fact which would indicate that they were able to do more than hold their own. On the other hand, it has always been recognized that many of the plants which were taken into the United States Steel Corporation at the time of its organization were not the most efficient establishments in the industry. That in spite of this fact the corporation has been able to make an average earning of 12 per cent while enormously increasing its actual tangible investment is conclusive in showing that there is no reason for regarding it as more than ordinarily representative of general conditions throughout the industry.

STEEL EXPORTS.

At present American manufacturers of iron and steel are fully able to compete in the export trade. Mr. E. H. Gary, when recently testifying before the committee on the investigation of the United States Steel Corporation, informed the committee (Hearings, p. 95) that—

> So far as we are concerned in this country, we get pretty nearly the same price from those countries all the time—

Countries to which iron and steel products are regularly exported, particularly South America—

> I think, so far as foreign manufacturers are concerned, they get higher prices from the South American countries and the other countries that you speak of, at times at least, than they do in their own country. * * * One year the average price of our export rails was 27 cents a ton higher than the domestic price.

Elsewhere Mr. Gary said that the average price abroad for export rails "would be a little less" than at home. He thought they were netting the corporation about $25.50 per ton. Very similar conditions are understood to exist with reference to products other than rails. If it be true that the American iron and steel industry can successfully compete in the foreign market at prices nearly, and sometimes quite, as good as those which obtain at home, there would appear to be no reason for the maintenance of protective duties on those items which are in this favorable condition.

That we are able to compete successfully in foreign markets is amply proved by the figures for export trade in iron and steel products afforded by the most recent official reports of our trade abroad. Detailed data covering our foreign commerce in metals and manufactures thereof are presented in this report as Appendix B. As will be seen by reference to that appendix, exportation of iron and steel products during the fiscal year 1911 amounted to $230,725,000.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Reference is frequently made to the question of comparative cost of production of iron and steel and their products in the United States and in foreign countries. The method of argument is misleading because of the fact that money outlays for the production of given articles have no necessary connection with or bearing upon the relative competitive power of various countries. It may easily be that a high money cost of production in a given country is coincident with a large power of competition. High wages per hour may be associated with a more than correspondingly high degree of efficiency, and even where this is not the case it is frequently true that large money costs are offset by charges for transportation, while in not a few instances high costs have absolutely nothing to do with international competition, since they represent the necessary costs of producing portions of the supply which are absolutely indispensable and which can not be obtained from a less expensive source. It remains true that even with these reservations money costs of production for iron and steel in the United States are probably as low as they are anywhere in the world.

In its recent extensive study of domestic steel costs the Bureau of Corporations has not been able to assemble corresponding data for

foreign countries. In this connection the Commissioner of Corporations says:

> The bureau made a comprehensive investigation into the costs of the raw materials and finished products of the iron and steel industry in the United States, the principal results of which are presented in this report. It also attempted to get similar costs of manufacture in the chief foreign producing countries, but while much information of a general character was obtained relating to the subject it was found impossible to obtain any comprehensive information as to the costs as shown directly on the books of account.

Under these conditions it is not necessary to examine the cost figures presented in the report of the bureau for their bearing on the rates of duty in Schedule C. The figures of the bureau show low costs and large margins of profit both for the United States Steel Corporation and for independent companies, a condition which amply sustains the digest of findings already cited in this report.

Judged by all available tests, the American iron and steel industry is fully able to sustain itself without Government aid. It has unrivaled supplies of raw material well situated with reference to one another. It has the use of abundant capital and the best of business organization, as shown by the large profits earned and the large reinvestments made in the industry. It is able to export in competition with foreign countries, as is freely admitted by its chief officials and as is shown by the figures of the Government. Were the domestic demand not so extensive as it has been, exports might be increased, and the testimony of the officers of the United States Steel Corporation shows that prices abroad are about as satisfactory as they are at home. The industry has the advantage of low costs when estimated even from a rigid accounting standpoint. For all these reasons, it may be regarded as well fitted from every point of view in which to establish rates of duty upon a strictly revenue-producing basis.

The history of tariff taxation upon iron and steel furnishes many striking illustrations of the success of American manufacturers in meeting the conditions of competition and in lowering their costs far more than in proportion to reductions of duty. While it is not considered necessary at this time to review in great detail the history of the duties on metals and manufactures thereof, the committee has prepared a statement showing the changes made by the act of 1909 in the rates of duty levied in the act of 1897. From this it will be clear that the very moderate reductions made in certain paragraphs of the act of 1897 have been sufficient to stimulate importation and thereby to give consumers the advantage of a more extensive supply and of better market conditions. There is no evidence that this moderate increase in importations has had the effect of restricting domestic production, but rather it has served to meet needs which otherwise would have been scantily filled or perhaps not at all.

CHANGES MADE BY ACT OF 1909.

The act of 1909 reduced the duty on iron ore in paragraph 117 from 40 to 15 cents per ton. Basic slag was transferred to the free list.

Pig iron, paragraph 118, was reduced by the act of 1909 from $4 to $2.50 per ton. Wrought and cast scrap iron was made $1 per ton instead of $4, while ferrosilicon was transferred to paragraph 184 at $5 per ton for a silicon content up to 15 per cent, and 20 per cent for that of a content containing more than 15 per cent of silicon.

The definition of scrap iron or scrap steel was amended by providing that scrap should include iron or steel which could be remanufactured only by melting.

Bar iron, muck bars, rolled iron, etc., were reduced by the act of 1909, paragraph 119, from six-tenths of a cent per pound, the rate in 1897, to three-tenths of a cent per pound.

The tariff of 1909 reduced the rate on round iron in paragraph 120 from eight-tenths to six-tenths of a cent per pound. Slabs and blooms were cut from five-tenths of a cent to four-tenths of a cent per pound, except in the case of iron bars, blooms, etc., in which charcoal is used as fuel, which were reduced from $12 to $8 per ton. This reduction on the paragraph as a whole was equivalent to about one-third of the former rate on a basis of ad valorem equivalents.

Important action was taken regarding structural iron and steel shown in paragraph 121. The rate on these items had been five-tenths of a cent per pound in 1897. Under that rate iron had been admitted "whether plain or punched or fitted for use." The tariff of 1909 made the rate three-tenths and four-tenths of a cent per pound, according to value. It, however, in describing the items subject to this rate, used the words "not assembled or manufactured," etc. In the event that structural iron and steel was thus assembled it would be dutiable at 45 per cent. The effect of this change was to transfer a considerable number of articles largely imported to a higher rate than was paid under the tariff of 1897.

Boiler or other plate provided for in paragraph 122 was dutiable at five-tenths of a cent per pound and upward according to valuation under the act of 1897, but was made dutiable at three-tenths of a cent per pound and upward under the act of 1909. This change was accompanied by a substitution of five subclassifications, according to value, for the four included in the act of 1897. The general effect was a slight decrease from the former rates.

Iron or steel anchors dutiable under paragraph 124 of the act of 1909 were given a duty by that act of 1 cent per pound in place of 1½ cents in 1897. The act of 1897 made forgings dutiable at 35 per cent, the duty being reduced to 30 per cent by the act of 1909 on all forgings not machined, etc. Ball bearings, etc., were made dutiable at 45 per cent the same as in 1897 with a slightly changed classification.

Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel was reduced by paragraph 124 of the act of 1909 from five-tenths to eight-tenths of a cent per pound according to gauge to one of three-tenths of a cent per pound and upward.

Hoop or band iron for baling cotton or any other commodity was made dutiable in paragraph 125 under the same description as in 1897, but at three-tenths of a cent per pound instead of five-tenths of a cent.

In the same way paragraph 126 of the act of 1909 reduced the rate on steel rails from seven-twentieths of a cent per pound ($7.84 per ton) to seven-fortieths of a cent per pound ($3.92 per ton), while railway plates and bars were reduced from four-tenths to three-tenths of a cent per pound. The cut in steel rails was about 40 per cent of the ad valorem equivalent.

Common or black sheets of iron or steel were dealt with in paragraph 127 of the act of 1909, being there classified upon a slightly

altered basis at a duty of from five-tenths to nine-tenths of a cent per pound in place of from seven-tenths to $1\frac{2}{10}$ cents per pound in 1897.

Paragraph 128 of the act of 1909 taxed iron or steel sheets or plates except tin plates at two-tenths of a cent per pound in excess of the regular rate on untreated sheets when galvanized or coated, this being the same rate as in 1897. A new provision covering sheets coated with layers of other metal by forging with a duty of 40 per cent was added.

Sheets of iron or steel, polished, were covered in paragraph 129 at a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound in place of 2 cents per pound in 1897.

Tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin were provided for in paragraph 130 at a rate of $1\frac{2}{10}$ cents per pound, against $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents in 1897.

Ingots, blooms, slabs, etc., were made dutiable in paragraph 131 of the act of 1909 with a very slightly changed classification at seven-fortieths of a cent per pound up to 7 cents per pound and 20 per cent, according to value, instead of three-tenths of a cent per pound upward to $4\frac{7}{10}$ cents per pound under the act of 1897.

In paragraph 132 of the act of 1909 steel wool was made dutiable at 40 per cent, instead of being dutiable as an "article manufactured from steel wire" at $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound in addition to the rate of duty imposed upon the wire used in the manufacture of the article.

In paragraph 133 iron grit, shot, and sand were separately enumerated at 1 cent a pound, as against 45 per cent under the act of 1897, this being an increase of about 66 per cent.

Wire rods, untempered or untreated, were made dutiable under paragraph 134 on about the same basis as in 1897, but at three-tenths and six-tenths of a cent per pound in place of four-tenths and three-fourths of a cent in 1897.

Iron and steel wire was reclassified in paragraph 135 at duties of from 1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, but not less than 35 per centum ad valorem. The act of 1897 had established three subclassifications ranging from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 cents per pound, all valued at more than 4 cents being dutiable at 40 per cent. In the same paragraph, telegraph, telephone, and other similar wires were given a rate of 40 per cent, and wire heddles were taxed 25 cents per thousand plus 40 per cent.

The rate on bars or rods cold rolled, in paragraph 137, was reduced from one-fourth of a cent per pound in addition to the rates on bars or rods hot rolled, in 1897, to the ordinary rate plus one-eighth of a cent per pound. Paragraph 137 also made the rate on strips and plates of cold-hammered steel four-tenths of a cent per pound plus the rate on common sheets, instead of that rate plus 1 cent per pound in 1897.

In paragraph 140 anvils were reduced from $1\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{5}{8}$ cents per pound.

Automobiles, bicycles, etc., were taxed by paragraph 141 at 45 per cent, this being a new classification not appearing in the act of 1897, the articles then being taxed at 45 per cent as unenumerated manufactures.

Axles were reduced by paragraph 142 from 1 cent to three-fourths of a cent per pound.

Blacksmiths' hammers, etc., were reduced by paragraph 143 of the act of 1909 from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{8}$ cents per pound.

In paragraph 144 bolts, hinges, etc., were reduced from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ cents per pound, the former being the rate in 1897.

Card clothing not actually and permanently fitted to and attached to carding machines or to parts thereof was reclassified in paragraph 145 of the act of 1909 at 20 and 45 cents per square foot the same as in 1897, while a new classification at 55 cents per square foot was added.

Cast-iron pipe was made dutiable under paragraph 146 at one-fourth of a cent instead of four-tenths of a cent per pound.

Cast-iron plates, etc., were reclassified in paragraph 147 of the act of 1909. A number of enumerated articles were given a rate of eight-tenths of a cent per pound, the same as in 1897, but a new subclassification covering chiseled and drilled castings dutiable at 1 cent a pound was added.

Malleable iron castings included in paragraph 148 of the act of 1909 were reduced from nine-tenths to seven-tenths of a cent per pound.

Cast hollow ware dutiable in 1897 at 2 cents a pound was reduced by paragraph 149 of the act of 1909 to 1½ cents a pound.

Iron or steel chains were reduced on some sizes in paragraph 150 of the act of 1909. In 1897 they were dutiable at 1⅛ cents up to 3 cents, according to size, but not less than 45 per cent. In the act of 1909 they were made dutiable at from ⅞ to 3 cents per pound, but not less than 45 per cent. This amounted to a slight decrease in rate based on ad valorem equivalents. The old rates worked out at 47.72 for 1909, while the corresponding average in 1911 was 47.30 per cent on the strictly dutiable imports.

In paragraph 151, iron or steel tubes, pipes, etc., were reclassified. In 1897 iron or steel boiler tubes, pipes, etc., were 2 cents per pound. The act of 1909 omitted the word "boiler" before tubes and established a classification according to the diameter of the tubes. The 1909 rate ranged from 1 cent to 2 cents per pound and a new provision was added fixing a rate of 1½ cents per pound on other articles made of charcoal iron.

Cutlery, covered in paragraph 152 of the act of 1909, was enumerated and taxed in the same way and at the same rate as in 1897, except for a special provision relating to blades, handles, etc. Razors were subclassified more elaborately than in 1897, the lowest classification being given a rate of 35 per cent instead of 50 cents per dozen and 15 per cent. This amounted to a very large increase in rates on blades and unfinished razors, and the present rates are practically prohibitory. The equivalent ad valorem rate on razors and razor blades under the Dingley Act was 54.62 per cent on the imports of 1909, but under the act of 1909 was 71.34 per cent for 1910, and 71.30 per cent for 1911.

Swords and sword blades were increased in paragraph 153 of the act of 1909 from 35 per cent, the rate fixed in 1897, to 50 per cent.

In paragraph 154 of the act of 1909 some changes were made in the enumeration of table and other knives for the purpose of extending the classification, making the rates 1 cent each and 15 per cent up to 14 cents each and 15 per cent, as against 1½ cents each and 15 per cent up to 16 cents each and 15 per cent, the rates in 1897. The minimum rate to be collected on any was made 40 per cent in 1909 instead of 45 per cent in 1897. Under the old rates of duty the ad valorem equivalent was 51.25 per cent in 1909, compared with 43.26 per cent for 1910 and 43.43 in 1911.

In paragraph 155 of the act of 1909, files, rasps, etc., were reduced from a rate of 30 cents to $1 per dozen, to one from 25 cents to 77½ cents per dozen, according to length. This was equivalent to a reduction of about 14 per cent of the old rate. The old rates were equivalent to 79.35 per cent on the basis of 1909 importations, while the new rates were equivalent to 68.06 on the basis of 1910 importations.

Firearms were made dutiable under paragraphs 156 and 157 of the act of 1909, the same as in 1897, with a slight change in the classification of pistols at 75 cents each plus 25 per cent. This rate was equivalent to 62.23 per cent in 1909 and 41.81 per cent in 1910.

Hollow and enameled wares were made dutiable in paragraph 158 at 40 per cent, the same as in 1897, with a slight change in classification.

Cut nails and spikes were reduced in paragraph 159 of the act of 1909 from six-tenths to four-tenths of a cent per pound.

Horseshoe nails were reduced in paragraph 160 from 2¼ to 1½ cents per pound.

Wire nails less than 1 inch in length and lighter than No. 16 wire gauge were reduced in paragraph 161 from 1 cent to three-fourths of a cent per pound, and the rate on the class not less than an inch in length and not lighter than No. 16 wire gauge from one-half to to four-tenths of a cent per pound. Owing to variations in the amount brought in under the different classifications this worked out as an increase from 11.42 per cent in 1909 to 17.86 per cent on the basis of the importations of 1910.

Horseshoes, spikes, etc., were reduced from 1 cent to three-fourths of a cent per pound in paragraph 162.

Cut tacks, brads, etc., were reduced by paragraph 163 of the act of 1909 from rates of 1¼ cents per thousand and 1½ cents per pound according to weight, to five-eighths cent per thousand and three-fourths cent per pound.

Needles were taxed by paragraph 164 at the same rate as in 1897, at $1 per thousand and 25 per centum ad valorem, except that latch needles were raised from $1 per thousand plus 25 per cent to $1.15 per thousand plus 35 per cent. The ad valorem equivalent of the duties shows a considerable increase as a result of this addition.

Fishing tackle, provided for in paragraph 165 of the act of 1909, was a new classification at 45 per cent.

Engraved and electrotyped plates were materially raised in paragraph 166 of the act of 1909. The act of 1897 had levied a duty of 25 per cent. This was now made 20 per cent, but plates engraved for the purpose of making figures on glass were left at 25 per cent, while lithographic plates were raised to 50 per cent.

Rivets, studs, etc., dutiable under the act of 1897 at 2 cents per pound, were taxed at 45 per cent in the act of 1909, paragraph 167, when lathed, etc., while on ordinary rivets the rate was reduced from 2 cents to 1¼ cents per pound.

In paragraph 168 saws were cut from 6 cents, the rate in 1897, to 5 cents, with corresponding changes on various kinds and classes of saws. The result has been a slight ad valorem decrease.

Wood screws dutiable under paragraph 169 were reduced from rates ranging in 1897 between 4 and 12 cents to rates ranging from 3 to 10 cents.

In paragraph 170 umbrella ribs, etc., were extended in classification and given the same rate as in 1897, at 50 per cent.

Railway wheels were reduced in paragraph 171 of the act of 1909 from 1½ to 1¼ cents per pound, while ingots, blooms, etc., in the same paragraph, were reduced from 1¼ to 1 cent per pound.

Aluminum, barium, etc., were taxed under the act of 1897 at varying rates and under varying classifications, which were changed in paragraph 172 of the act of 1909. In 1909 the rate on aluminum, with a slightly changed classification, was made 7 cents instead of 8 cents, the reduction working out about 10 per cent of the old rates on the crude product. Aluminum in plates, etc., had paid under the old classification an equivalent of 26.61 per cent in 1909, which was now raised under the new one to 47.02 in 1911. Barium, etc., was taxed at 3 cents per pound plus 25 per cent. Crude magnesium, which had not been taxed, was given a duty of 3 cents per pound plus 25 per cent.

Paragraph 173 of the act of 1909 raised the rate on antimony as regulus or metal from three-fourths of a cent to 1½ cents per pound. Changes in classification were made which further raised the rate.

Bronze powder, etc., was reclassified in paragraph 175, but kept at the same rate of 12 cents per pound as in 1897.

Gold leaf in paragraph 177 of the act of 1909 was to be 35 cents per 100 leaves, but the rate was applicable only to small sizes, additional duties being paid for an increase in size.

Silver leaf in paragraph 178 was reduced from 75 cents per 500 leaves to 10 cents per 100 leaves.

Bullions and metal threads in paragraph 179 of the act of 1909 were changed in classification and rate. The old rate was 5 cents per pound plus 35 per cent, and this was now reduced to 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent.

Hooks and eyes dutiable under paragraph 180 of the act of 1909 were reduced from 5½ cents per pound plus 15 per cent to 4½ cents per pound plus 15 per cent.

Lead in paragraph 182 of the act of 1909 was reduced from 2½ to 2⅜ cents per pound on sheets, pipe, shot, etc., while lead bullion, etc., was left at 2⅛ cents per pound, the rate in 1897.

Crude mineral substances were dutiable under paragraph 183 at 20 per cent, the same as in 1897. Monazite sand and thorite were reduced from 6 cents to 4 cents per pound.

Mica was dealt with in paragraph 184 of the act of 1897, but in the act of 1909 it was transferred from Schedule C to Schedule B.

Chrome metal, etc., is a new classification as paragraph 184, with a general rate of 20 per cent.

Nickel, paragraph 185 of the act of 1909, was made dutiable at 35 per cent, instead of 6 cents per pound when in sheets or strips, this being a doubling of the rate of duty.

The classification of pens in paragraph 186 left the rate as in 1897, except for pens with nib and barrel in one piece, which were made dutiable at 15 cents per gross.

Metallic pins were retained in paragraph 188 of the act of 1909 at 35 per cent, as in 1897.

Tungsten ores not enumerated in 1897 were given a rate in paragraph 190 of the act of 1909 of 10 per cent.

Watches and clocks were largely reclassified and rates changed in paragraph 192 of the act of 1909. The classification was broadened

and clauses requiring the marking of places of origin, etc., were introduced. On the cheaper watch movements the rate was changed from 35 cents each plus 25 per cent to 70 cents each. On the higher grades the rate was changed from 50 cents each plus 25 per cent to $1.35 each and from 75 cents each and 25 per cent to $1.85 each. Dials were dutiable under the act of 1897 at 40 per cent, but were now made dutiable at 3 cents per dial and 40 per cent.

Zinc-bearing ore was provided for in new paragraph 193 at from one-fourth of a cent to 1 cent per pound on the zinc contained therein when more than 10 per cent.

Zinc in blocks or pigs, etc., was reclassified in paragraph 194, being dutiable at $1\frac{3}{8}$ instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Zinc in sheets was made $1\frac{5}{8}$ cents per pound when not coated, etc., and $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound when coated, etc., in place of 2 cents per pound.

Cans, boxes, etc., were made dutiable at 4 cents per pound and 35 per cent but not less than 55 per cent.

Bottle caps were made dutiable in new paragraph 196 at one-half cent per pound and 45 per cent when not colored, etc., and 55 per cent when colored, etc.

Cash registers, sewing machines, etc., covered in paragraph 197, are also an addition to the list. The paragraph in question gave them rates of from 30 to 45 per cent in place of 45 per cent under the act of 1897.

In paragraph 198 of the act of 1909 nippers and pliers were made dutiable at 8 cents per pound and 40 per cent as against 45 per cent as unenumerated manufactures under the act of 1897. This was equivalent to an increase of about one-fourth.

The results of these changes worked out in equivalent ad valorems for 1905, 1910, and 1911 are shown under corresponding paragraphs of H. R. 18642 in Appendix A.

CHANGES MADE BY H. R. 18642.

In framing the present revision of the metal schedule, the committee has adopted the general principle of reducing all duties to a revenue basis, so far as practicable, except in those cases where more cogent considerations than those relating to the fiscal policy of the Government dictated the transfer of given items to the free list.

It has placed iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore and the dross or residuum from pyrites on the free list, transferring it for that purpose from the present paragraph 117 to paragraph 67 of H. R. 18642. Similar action has been taken with respect to paragraph 125, which included hoop or band iron, steel, etc., for baling cotton, formerly dutiable at three-tenths of 1 cent per pound. In the same way a proviso has been added to paragraph 13 of this bill, formerly paragraph 135 of the present law, placing on the free list barbed and all other fence wire and wire fencing and baling wire. All of the items mentioned under old paragraphs 159, 160, 161, 162, and 163, comprising cut nails and spikes, horseshoe nails, wire nails, made of wrought iron or steel, spikes, nuts, and washers, horse, mule, or ox shoes, and cut tacks, brads, or sprigs, are transferred to the free list. Tungsten ores, formerly 10 per cent under old paragraph 190, are now free. Zinc ore, formerly dutiable at varying rates under old paragraph 193, is also placed on the free list. Cash registers, typesetting machines, sewing machines, typewriters, etc., formerly dutiable at 30 per cent under paragraph 197, are also placed on the free list.

Pig iron and the other items classified with it, at present dutiable at $2.50 per ton, equivalent to old paragraph 118, has been made 8 per cent under paragraph 1 of the proposed bill. Wrought and cast scrap iron, now $1 a ton, has also been given the 8 per cent rate, while chrome metal and the group of associated products now classified under old paragraph 184 have been placed in the same paragraph with pig iron at 15 per cent.

Bar iron and the other products classed under old paragraph 119 at three-tenths of a cent per pound, and round iron, slabs, blooms, etc., classed at four-tenths of a cent per pound under old paragraph 120, are given a uniform duty of 10 per centum ad valorem applicable to the whole paragraph thus consolidated in paragraph 2 of this bill.

Beams, girders, etc., formerly included under paragraph 121 at three-tenths and four-tenths of a cent per pound, are now grouped in paragraph 3 at 15 per centum ad valorem.

In dealing with this paragraph the committee has taken pains to eliminate the special provision with reference to structural steel which had been introduced in the act of 1909 for the apparent purpose of rendering importations of structural steel ready for use more difficult. This provision in the act of 1909 has been a cause of constant criticism of that legislation.

In paragraph 4 are included the items formerly classed in paragraph 122 at specific rates of three-tenths of a cent per pound and upward. These included boiler plate, except crucible plate steel, and saw plates. This exception is now eliminated and the paragraph is made to include, at a uniform rate of 15 per cent, crucible plate steel and also all sheets of iron or steel, common or black, of all sizes, whether plain, corrugated, or crimped, formerly grouped under paragraph 127.

Paragraph 5 includes the items classed in old paragraph 123, comprising anchors at 1 cent per pound, and bearings at 45 per cent, the new rates being 15 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively.

Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, formerly classed in paragraph 124 at three-tenths to six-tenths cent per pound, is now included in paragraph 6 at 15 per cent, and certain exceptions formerly included at a higher rate are reduced to the general rate of 15 per cent, which applies throughout the paragraph. In paragraph 7 are included railway bars, T rails, etc., at 10 per centum ad valorem in place of the old rate of seven-fortieths of a cent per pound.

In paragraph 8 are included the items formerly classed under paragraph 128, including iron or steel sheets, etc., at two-tenths of a cent per pound over the flat rate; iron, steel, etc., plates coated with layers of other metal at 40 per cent; polished sheets formerly included in paragraph 129 at 1½ cents per pound; plates cleaned and pickled by acid at two-tenths of a cent per pound over the flat rate, etc.; the items formerly included in paragraph 130, comprising iron plates covered with tin or lead, formerly dutiable at 1.2 cents per pound. A common rate of 20 per centum ad valorem in lieu of all of the preceding rates has been assigned to the items in this paragraph.

Steel ingots, bars, shafting, shapes, etc., included in former paragraph 131 at seven-fortieths of a cent per pound and upward, are now grouped as paragraph 9 at 10 per centum ad valorem.

Steel wool, formerly in paragraph 132 at 40 per centum ad valorem, is now classed under paragraph 10 at 20 per centum ad valorem.

Grit, shot, etc., formerly at 1 cent per pound as paragraph 133, is now classed as paragraph 11 at 20 per centum ad valorem.

Paragraph 12 includes various iron and steel wire rods, etc., formerly grouped in paragraph 134 at three-tenths of a cent per pound and upward, but now given a general rate of 10 per cent. Included in the paragraph are in future to be cold-rolled, drawn, hammered, and polished rods, formerly included in paragraph 137 at one-eighth of a cent per pound over the ordinary rate on hot-rolled rods. The proviso that all tempered or treated rods shall pay an extra duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound is eliminated.

Round iron or steel wire is included in paragraph 13 (formerly 135) at 20 per centum ad valorem, and the subclassifications by size are eliminated. The proviso formerly included in the paragraph that no article shall pay less than 40 per centum ad valorem is changed to 20 per centum ad valorem. Wire heddles, formerly 25 cents per thousand plus 40 per cent, are now made 25 per cent. As already noted, barbed and all other fence wire and baling wire is made free.

In paragraph 14 is included the same proviso formerly included in paragraph 136 without change.

Paragraph 15, forbidding allowances or reductions due to rust, etc., is the same as former paragraph 138.

Paragraph 16, on crucible and Bessemer steel, etc., is identical with former paragraph 139.

Anvils, formerly classed in paragraph 140 at $1\frac{5}{8}$ cents per pound, are now included in paragraph 17 at 15 per cent.

In paragraph 18 are grouped automobiles and allied articles, formerly grouped in paragraph 141 at 45 per cent, now under a general rate of 40 per cent.

In paragraph 19 axles, etc., formerly included in paragraph 142 at three-fourths of a cent a pound, are now made 10 per cent.

Blacksmiths' hammers, formerly $1\frac{3}{8}$ cents under paragraph 143, are now classed as paragraph 20 at 10 per cent.

Bolts, formerly $1\frac{1}{8}$ cents per pound under paragraph 144, are now made 15 per cent under paragraph 21.

In paragraph 22 card clothing, formerly given in paragraph 145 at 20 to 55 cents per square foot, is now given a rate of 30 per centum ad valorem.

Paragraph 23 now contains cast-iron pipe, formerly at one-fourth of a cent per pound in old paragraph 146, consolidated with the items in old paragraph 147, such as andirons, stove plates, etc., formerly eight-tenths of a cent per pound. Chiseled castings, included at the old rate given to the other items plus two-tenths of a cent per pound, are put on the same basis as the other items, and to them are added malleable iron castings and cast hollow ware, formerly grouped as paragraph 148 at seven-tenths and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, respectively. To this entire paragraph (23) is given a general rate of 10 per centum ad valorem.

Chains of all kinds, formerly included in paragraph 150 at varying specific rates from seven-eighths of a cent up, are now in paragraph 24 at 20 per cent.

Lap-welded and jointed iron, tubes, pipes, etc., formerly carried in paragraph 151 at varying specific and ad valorem rates, ranging at about 30 per cent, are now given a general rate of 20 per cent in paragraph 25.

Cutlery, formerly included in paragraph 152 at varying combined ad valorem and specific rates, is now included in paragraph 26 at 35

per centum ad valorem. The same rate is made applicable to partially completed articles of the same class. Scissors are dutiable at 30 per cent.

In paragraph 27 are included sword blades and side arms, formerly dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 153, and now reduced to 30 per cent.

In paragraph 28 are included the various classes of knives, formerly grouped under paragraph 154 at varying combined specific and ad valorem rates, ranging about 43 per cent. The new rate is 25 per cent.

Paragraph 29 includes the items formerly in paragraph 155, comprising files, file blanks, etc. These were dutiable at specific rates equivalent to about 60 per cent, but are now made 25 per centum ad valorem.

In paragraph 30 are given muskets, rifles, etc., formerly classed in paragraph 156 at 25 per cent. The new rate is 15 per cent.

Breech-loading shotguns and rifles, etc., formerly taxed at an equivalent rate of about 45 per cent under paragraph 157, are now given a general rate of 35 per centum ad valorem, which is made applicable to parts and fittings under paragraph 31.

In paragraph 32, table, kitchen, and hospital utensils, formerly dutiable under paragraph 158 at 40 per cent, are given a rate of 25 per cent.

In paragraph 33, knitting needles for sewing machines and other needles, formerly dutiable under paragraph 164 at combined specific and ad valorem rates, are given the general rate of 25 per cent formerly applicable to crochet needles.

In paragraph 34, fishhooks and fishing apparatus, formerly dutiable at 45 per cent under paragraph 165, are given rates of 10 and 30 per cent.

Steel plates, stereotype plates, etc., formerly taxed at 20 and 25 per cent, are made 15 per cent as paragraph 35, while lithographic plates, formerly 50 per cent, are now made 25 per cent.

In paragraph 36, rivets, etc., formerly taxed under paragraph 167 at 45 per cent, are now 20 per cent.

In paragraph 37 saws, which were taxed at varying specific and ad valorem rates, are given a general rate of 12 per cent.

Wood screws, included in old paragraph 169 at varying specific rates, are now classed as paragraph 38 at 25 per cent.

Umbrella ribs, formerly 50 per cent under paragraph 170, are now in paragraph 39 at 30 per cent.

Railway wheels, etc., dutiable under old paragraph 171 at $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound, are now included under paragraph 40 at 25 per cent, while ingots or blanks, formerly 1 cent per pound, are now 10 per cent.

In paragraph 41 aluminum, formerly dutiable at 7 cents per pound and upward in paragraph 172, is given a general rate of 25 per cent.

Antimony, included under old paragraph 173 at 1 cent per pound and upward, is given a general rate of 10 per cent as paragraph 42, except oxide of antimony, which is taxed 25 per cent.

German silver, etc., formerly 25 per cent under paragraph 174, is now given a rate of 15 per cent under paragraph 43.

Paragraph 44 contains bauxite, crude, at 10 per cent, which has been transferred from Schedule B.

In paragraph 45 bronze powder, etc., formerly dutiable under paragraph 175 at 12 cents per pound, is now dutiable at 25 per centum ad valorem.

In paragraph 46 braziers' copper, etc., formerly dutiable at 2½ cents per pound under paragraph 176, is now given a rate of 5 per centum ad valorem.

In paragraph 47 gold leaf, formerly dutiable under paragraph 177 at 35 cents per hundred leaves, is now 35 per cent.

In paragraph 48 silver leaf, formerly 10 cents per hundred leaves under paragraph 178, is now made 30 per cent.

Under paragraph 49 tinsel wire and a variety of ornamental wire products, formerly dutiable at 5 cents per pound up to 15 cents per pound plus 60 per cent under paragraph 179, are now given rates of 10, 30, and 40 per centum ad valorem.

In paragraph 50 hooks and eyes, formerly dutiable at 4½ cents plus 15 per cent under paragraph 180, are now dutiable at 15 per cent as paragraph 170.

Paragraphs 51 and 52, relating to lead ore, lead dross, etc., contain identically the same items as the corresponding old paragraphs 181 and 182, but lead ore is now 25 per cent instead of 1½ cents per pound; lead dross, 25 per cent instead of 2⅛ cents per pound in the present law.

Paragraph 53 levies rates of 10 and 25 per cent upon crude metallic mineral substances formerly dutiable under paragraph 183 at 20 per cent and upward.

In paragraph 54 nickel and its alloys, formerly dutiable at 6 cents per pound under paragraph 185, is given a rate of 10 per cent, while sheets or strips of nickel, formerly 35 per cent, are now 20 per cent.

In paragraph 55 metallic pens, formerly 12 and 15 cents per gross under paragraph 186, are made 25 per centum ad valorem.

Penholder tips, etc., are made dutiable at 25 per cent under paragraph 56, as against varying specific and ad valorem rates under old paragraph 187.

In paragraph 57 pins with solid heads, etc., formerly 35 per cent under paragraph 188, are now 20 per cent.

In paragraph 58 quicksilver, formerly 7 cents per pound under paragraph 189, is made 10 per centum ad valorem.

In paragraph 59 new types, formerly dutiable under paragraph 191 at 25 per cent, is given a rate of 15 per cent.

Watch movements, watch cases, etc., formerly dutiable under old paragraph 192 at varying rates, are made dutiable under paragraph 60 of H. R. 18642 at 30 per cent. Enameled dials, etc., formerly dutiable at 3 cents per dial and 40 per cent, now are taxed at a rate of 35 per cent.

In paragraph 61 zinc in blocks and pigs, formerly dutiable under paragraph 193 at various specific rates, is given a general rate of 15 per cent.

In paragraph 62 cans and containers, formerly dutiable under paragraph 195 at 4 cents per pound and 35 per cent but not less than 55 per cent, are made 30 per cent.

In paragraph 63 bottle caps, formerly from about 50 to 55 per cent, are made 30 per cent.

In paragraph 64 steam engines are given a rate of 15 per cent, while embroidery machines, etc., are made 25 per cent, instead of 45 as under old paragraph 197.

In paragraph 65 nippers and pliers, formerly dutiable at 8 cents per pound and 40 per cent, are given a rate of 30 per cent.

In paragraph 66 articles or wares not specially provided for, formerly 45 per cent under old paragraph 199, are made 25 per cent.

SCHEDULE C AND THE REVENUE.

In 1911 Schedule C produced only 6.07 per cent of the total tariff revenue of that year. This was the sixth position in the order of importance as a revenue producer in the 14 tariff schedules. In 1894 this schedule produced 13.73 per cent, 8.43 per cent in 1896, 3.86 per cent in 1899, 5.59 per cent in 1905, and 6.84 per cent in 1910. The percentage of our imports to domestic consumption of iron and steel manufactures is comparatively small and the exports are rapidly increasing. Our manufacturers are splendidly equipped to supply not only the domestic market but to compete in the world's markets, and this they are doing at the present time.

Under these conditions the most important feature to be kept in mind in revising Schedule C in the interest of the general public is that the rates be made truly competitive as far as possible; that is, that they be made low enough to permit potential competition from imports for the sake of natural and proper regulation of domestic prices. Such competition will properly encourage imports, affect domestic prices in the interest of the people, and encourage increased consumption and production by making more nearly normal the conditions of supply and demand. It is believed that the rates provided for in the bill (H. R. 18642) are competitive, and if enacted would effect a substantial economy to the people greatly disproportionate in its advantages to the small apparent loss in revenue.

The estimates of imports for the first fiscal year under the bill H. R. 18,642 have been made by an expert of the Treasury Department from a careful study of the imports of the past, more especially those in the last five years, an effort being made to give due consideration to the effect on the imports which may be made by the indicated changes in the duties as well as the present condition of the industry.

The total estimates from all the articles carried by the bill indicate probable imports during the first 12-month period under H. R. 18642 of $77,952,000 and duties therefrom to the amount of about $17,477,640. As compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and shown in Table 7, the revenue derived from Schedule C in 1911 amounted to $18,819,349. These figures, however, are gross, including, as they do, the total drawbacks on metals and manufactures thereof, which amounted last year to $2,531,496, making the net amount of revenue from this schedule only $16,287,853. It is believed that the adjustment of rates made by H. R. 18642 will materially correct the conditions which are responsible for this great loss in the revenue from drawbacks, and that the estimate of $17,477,640 for the first fiscal year under H. R. 18642 will more nearly represent the net than the gross amount of duties. If this desirable end shall have been attained by this bill, the revision which it makes of Schedule C will effect a gain rather than a loss in the net revenue to the Treasury. At the same time the average tax on metals and manufactures thereof will have been reduced from an average ad valorem in 1911 of 34.51 per cent to 22.42 per cent, a reduction of 35 per cent in the average duties of the entire schedule. Slight differences in the basic figures used by the bureau and by the committee are responsible for small variations in the average ad valorem rate for the entire schedule.

TABLE 7.—*Tariff and total revenues of the United States, quantity of revenue derived from Schedule C, and per cent that revenue from Schedule C is of the total tariff: 1890 to 1911.*

[Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year.	Revenue of the United States.				
	Tariff.[1]	Internal.	All other.	Total.[2]	From Schedule C.
1890	$226,540,037	$142,606,706	$33,934,240	$403,080,983	$17,131,406
1891	216,885,701	145,686,249	30,040,497	392,612,447	23,109,252
1892	174,124,270	153,971,073	26,842,441	354,937,784	21,507,930
1893	199,143,678	161,027,624	25,648,327	385,819,629	27,248,271
1894	129,558,892	147,111,233	21,051,894	297,722,019	17,791,784
1895	149,450,608	143,421,672	20,517,795	313,390,075	14,929,358
1896	157,013,506	146,762,865	23,199,829	326,976,200	13,232,162
1897	172,760,361	146,688,574	28,272,770	347,721,705	8,955,132
1898	145,438,385	170,900,641	88,982,309	405,321,335	8,454,289
1899	202,072,050	273,437,162	40,451,408	515,960,620	7,809,281
1900	229,360,771	295,327,927	42,552,154	567,240,852	11,280,853
1901	233,556,110	307,180,664	46,948,564	587,685,338	10,922,077
1902	251,453,155	271,880,122	39,144,956	562,478,233	14,973,244
1903	280,752,416	230,810,124	48,834,135	560,396,675	22,368,210
1904	258,161,130	232,904,119	48,651,665	539,716,914	15,682,484
1905	258,426,295	234,095,741	52,084,723	544,606,759	14,448,673
1906	293,910,396	249,150,213	51,657,333	594,717,942	18,769,616
1907	329,480,048	269,666,773	63,978,839	663,125,660	21,882,145
1908	282,582,895	251,711,127	66,766,701	601,060,723	16,003,780
1909	294,667,054	246,212,644	62,709,792	603,589,490	15,656,102
1910	326,561,683	289,933,519	59,016,513	675,511,715	22,333,344
1911	309,965,692	322,529,201	68,877,482	701,372,375	18,819,349

Year.	Per cent of revenue from Schedule C to total tariff.	Population.[3]	Wealth.[3]	Per capita wealth.
1890	7.56	62,947,714	$65,037,091,000	$1,038.57
1891	10.66	63,844,000	.....	.....
1892	12.35	65,086,000	.....	.....
1893	13.69	66,349,000	.....	.....
1894	13.73	67,632,000	.....	.....
1895	9.99	68,934,000	77,000,000,000	1,117.01
1896	8.43	70,254,000	.....	.....
1897	5.18	71,592,000	.....	.....
1898	5.81	72,947,000	.....	.....
1899	3.86	74,318,000	.....	.....
1900	4.92	75,994,575	88,517,306,775	1,164.79
1901	4.68	77,613,000	.....	.....
1902	5.95	79,231,000	.....	.....
1903	7.97	80,849,000	.....	.....
1904	6.07	82,467,000	107,104,211,917	1,298.74
1905	5.59	84,085,000	.....	.....
1906	6.39	85,703,000	.....	.....
1907	6.64	87,321,000	.....	.....
1908	5.66	88,939,000	.....	.....
1909	5.31	90,557,000	[4] 137,500,000,000	1,495.00
1910	6.84	91,972,266	.....	.....
1911	6.07	93,793,000	.....	.....

[1] Unliquidated returns.
[2] Does not include receipts from loans, premiums, Treasury notes, or revenues of the Post Office Department.
[3] Continental United States; estimates for other than census years.
[4] Estimated.

TABLE 8.—*Imports entered for consumption, duties, and equivalent ad valorem rates on metals and manufactures of (metals), with an average for each tariff act from 1883 to 1909.*

[Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Tariff act.	Year ending June 30—	Imports for consumption.	Duties.	Equivalent ad valorem rate (per cent).
1883	1883	$61,559,681	$22,957,826	37.29
	1884	46,528,108	16,116,162	34.64
	1885	37,330,556	13,315,980	35.67
	1886	42,655,741	16,091,176	37.72
	1887	55,223,364	22,423,011	40.60
	1888	55,457,500	22,872,414	41.24
	1889	47,832,778	18,347,813	38.36
	1890	48,460,028	17,131,406	35.35
Average	1883 to 1890	49,380,970	18,656,973	37.78
1890	1891	68,788,174	23,109,252	33.59
	1892	42,449,094	21,507,930	50.67
	1893	47,556,563	27,248,271	57.30
	1894	30,271,453	17,791,784	58.77
Average	1891 to 1894	47,266,321	22,414,309	47.42
1894	1895	33,168,037	14,929,358	45.01
	1896	34,853,090	13,232,162	37.97
	1897	23,603,665	8,955,132	37.94
Average	1895 to 1897	30,541,597	12,372,217	40.51
1897	1898	18,847,123	8,454,289	44.86
	1899	18,152,727	7,809,281	43.02
	1900	29,089,333	11,280,853	38.78
	1901	28,631,743	10,922,077	38.15
	1902	38,870,207	14,973,244	38.52
	1903	65,164,750	22,368,210	34.33
	1904	40,011,304	15,682,484	39.20
	1905	36,327,218	14,448,673	39.77
	1906	50,917,147	18,769,616	36.86
	1907	67,148,963	21,882,145	32.59
	1908	45,279,789	16,003,780	35.34
	1909	41,103,417	15,656,102	38.09
Average	1898 to 1909	39,961,977	14,854,230	37.17
1909	1910	66,960,781	22,333,344	33.35
	1911	58,756,531	18,819,349	32.03
Average	1910 to 1911	62,858,656	20,576,347	32.73
Estimated, 12-month period	.....	77,952,000	17,477,640	22.42

TABLE 9.—*Articles covered by Schedule C exported with benefit of drawback: 1905 to 1911.*

[Exports wholly or partly manufactured from imported materials on which drawback was paid.]

[Bureau of Statistics.]

Article.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Aluminum	$36,568	$44,535	$65,589	$16,501	$53,061	$189,639	$303,894
Antimony	96	138	521	745	564	353	919
Brass, manufactures of	.....	24,193	.....	.....	9,315	767	156
Bronze	224	1,304	1,807	5,459	1,934	1,378	1,995
Clocks and watches, parts of	1,240	2,115	4,372	8,742	5,296	6,851	5,191
Copper, manufactures of	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,996	1,042	995
Gold and silver, manufactures of	2,391	2,829	2,133	1,142	1,249	1,878	1,732
Iron and steel, etc.:							
Iron ore	64,660	104,356	65,000	14,114	15,045	12,758	9,573
Iron in pigs	197,420	317,072	152,559	214,559	154,093	26,051	15,036
Scrap iron and steel	27,068	48,935	97,624	25,614	7,491	10,099	12,861
Steel ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, bars, etc	70,589	44,511	25,471	67,085	27,488	9,535	20,187
Tin plate	2,252,382	1,788,762	1,525,282	2,359,486	1,734,887	1,899,585	1,461,479
Wire rods	802	1,200	1,750	17,472	3,543	1,438	2,725
Wire, and manufactures of	17,393	9,054	22,531	14,825	21,585	21,535	26,565
Structural iron or steel	20,215	15,356	21,870	5,371	489	.....	4,904
Wheels, or parts of	22,239	13,263	29,449	15,395	30,931	373	10,192
All other	66,828	112,181	39,585	42,800	85,815	33,518	46,815
Lead, etc.:							
Lead-bearing ore	67,159	61,340	25,556	87,396	87,894	108,404	17,119
Pigs and bars, etc	248,761	205,435	231,273	278,195	157,299	158,210	412,057
Metals, metal compositions, etc.	421	.....	11,666	15,299	292	5,173	20,888
Zinc, etc., and manufactures of	.....	.....	44,788	37,598	31	40,828	156,213
Total	3,096,456	2,796,579	2,368,826	3,227,798	2,400,298	2,528,215	2,531,496

The total revenue produced by Schedule C during the seven-year period covered by this table is $127,962,672 gross. These figures include a total drawback during the seven years of $18,949,668, thus making the net revenue for the period $109,013,004, a yearly average of $15,573,286.

During the period covered by Table 9, the total revenue derived from tin plate, terne plate, and taggers tin amounted to $13,227,231, while the drawback on this item of the schedule amounted to $13,021,863, thus indicating a net revenue from this item of only $205,368 for the seven years.

The amount of drawback paid on articles covered by Schedule C in 1911, as shown in Table 9, was $2,531,496, out of the total revenue, as officially reported, of $18,819,349, leaving the net revenue from this schedule for 1911 as $16,287,853. The large loss from drawbacks in this schedule is due chiefly to that paid on tin plate, which in 1911 amounted to $1,461,479, out of the total drawback for the schedule of $2,531,496.

As already stated, it is believed that the revision of the tariff rates made by H. R. 18642 would, if enacted into law, have the effect of greatly extending the zone in which the manufacture of tin plate will be conducted in this country, and this, with other conditions now in formation in the industry, will result in a great saving to the net revenue to be produced by this schedule under H. R. 18642.

TABLE 10.—*Comparative summary of imports and duties for metals and manufactures thereof, for the fiscal year 1911, with estimated imports and duties for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.*

Item.	Comparable paragraphs.		Fiscal year 1911.		Twelve-month period under H. R. 18642.		
	H. R. 18642.	Act of 1909.	Imports.	Duties.	Rate of duty.	Estimated imports.	Estimated duties.
DUTIABLE LIST.							
					Per cent.		
Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, wrought and cast scrap iron, etc., ferromanganese, chrome or chromium metal, etc., and ferrosilicon	1	118, 184	$6,746,969	$699,249	8, 15	$7,500,000	$953,500
Iron in slabs, blooms, loops, etc., and bar iron, muck bars, square iron, round iron, etc	2	119, 120	1,335,143	250,238	10	1,837,000	183,700
Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, etc., and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, etc	3	121, 199	325,018	99,327	15	1,250,000	187,500
Boiler or other plate iron or steel, sheets of iron or steel, and saw plates, etc	4	122, 127, 137	135,068	37,609	15,20	239,000	37,500
Iron or steel anchors, etc., forgings, etc., and antifriction balls, etc	5	123	1,223,124	529,727	15,25	1,953,000	467,950
Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, n. s. p. f	6	124	260.039	89,431	15	513,000	76,950
Railway bars, etc., and railway fishplates, etc	7	126	126,316	20,133	10	170,000	17,000
Iron or steel sheets or plates, hoop, band, or scroll iron, galvanized, etc., sheets of iron or steel, polished, etc., pickled, etc., cold rolled, etc., cold hammered, etc., and tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin	8	128–130, 137	3,112,466	1,164,531	20	5,141,000	1,028,200
Steel ingots, etc., and sheets and plates and steel, n. s. p. f	9	131	3,533,621	770,962	10	4,375,000	437,500
Steel wool or steel shavings	10	132	13.665	5,466	20	20,000	4,000
Grit, shot, and sand made of iron or steel, etc	11	133	28,316	20,658	20	75,000	15,000
Wire rods, etc., and iron and steel bars, cold rolled, etc	12	134. 137	919,680	130,020	10	1,130,000	113,000
Round iron or steel wire, iron, steel, or other wire, covered, etc., iron or steel wire, cold hammered, etc., coated, articles manufactured of wire, etc., telegraph and telephone wires, etc.,wire heddles and healds	13	135	1,594,875	629,116	20,25	2,383,000	481,000
Anvils of iron or steel, etc	17	140	66,771	21,302	15	80,000	12,000
Automobiles, bicycles, and motor cycles, etc	18	141	2,142,765	962,490	40	2,500,000	1,000,000
Axles, or parts thereof, etc	19	142	114,987	17,031	10	125,000	12,500
Blacksmith's hammers and sledges, etc	20	143	1,539	263	10	2,000	200
Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, etc	21	144	13,358	3,883	15	20,000	3,000
Card clothing, etc	22	145	256,899	147,415	30	500,000	150,000
Cast-iron pipes, etc., cast-iron andirons, etc., and castings of iron or cast-iron plates, etc., castings of malleable iron, n. s. p. f., and cast hollow ware, etc	23	146–149	233,275	37,448	10	316,000	31,600
Chains of all kinds, etc	24	150	70,542	21,952	20	100,000	20,000
Tubes, pipes, flues, lap-welded, etc., cylindrical or tubular tanks, etc., and welded cylindrical furnaces, etc	25	151	655,747	197,124	20	780,000	156,000
Penknives, pocketknives, etc., razors, etc., and scissors and shears, etc	26	152	1,694,498	1,162,663	30,35	3,600,000	1,210,000
Sword blades, and swords and side arms, etc	27	153	31,001	14,916	30	40,000	12,000
Knives, forks and steels, finished or unfinished, with or without handles, etc	28	154	198,915	86,394	25	400,000	100,000
Files, file blanks, rasps, etc	29	155	66,298	40,550	25	175,000	43,750
Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns, rifles, etc	30	156	47,655	11,899	15	70,000	10,500

TABLE 10.—*Comparative summary of imports and duties for metals and manufactures thereof, for the fiscal year 1911, with estimated imports and duties for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642*—Continued.

Item.	Comparable paragraphs.		Fiscal year 1911.		Twelve-month period under H. R. 18642.		
	H. R. 18642.	Act of 1909.	Imports.	Duties.	Rate of duty.	Estimated imports.	Estimated duties.
DUTIABLE LIST—continued.					*Per cent.*		
Breech-loading shotguns, combination shotguns and rifles, etc.	31	157	119,791	54,677	35	160,000	56,000
Table, kitchen, and hospital utensils, etc.	32	158	764,956	305,829	25	1,250,000	312,500
Needles for knitting or sewing machines, etc	33	164	252,093	108,348	25	300,000	75,000
Fishhooks, fishing rods, and reels, etc.	34	165	170,756	76,840	10,30	250,000	75,000
Steel plates engraved, etc., plates of iron or steel engraved, etc., lithographic plates of stone, etc.	35	166	91,291	24,755	15,25	112,000	19,800
Rivets, studs, and steel points, etc.	36	167	9,742	3,873	20	14,000	2,800
Crosscut saws, etc., pit and drag saws, circular saws, steel-band saws, etc., hand, back, and all other saws, n. s. p. f.	37	168	55,157	13,401	12	92,000	11,040
Screws, commonly called wood screws, etc.	38	169	1,984	1,076	25	2,000	500
Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, etc	39	170	10,566	5,283	30	20,000	6,000
Wheels for railway purposes, etc., ingots, etc	40	171	77,813	39,393	10,25	101,000	25,100
Aluminum, aluminum scrap and alloys of any kind, etc., aluminum in plates, etc., barium, calcium, etc.	41	172	1,018,525	466,608	25	2,585,000	646,250
Antimony as regulus or metal, antimony ore, etc., antimony, oxide of	42	173	570,876	162,664	10,25	925,000	107,500
Argentine, albata, or german silver, unmanufactured	43	174	582	146	15	1,000	150
Bauxite, or beauxite, crude, not refined or otherwise advanced in condition from its natural state.	44	90	127,713	32,308	10	200,000	20,000
Bronze powder, brocades, etc., bronze or Dutch metal, or aluminum in leaf.	45	175	540,263	235,713	25	900,000	225,000
Copper in rolled plates, etc., sheathing or yellow metal, etc	46	176	23,645	2,701	5	33,000	1,650
Gold leaf	47	177	40,395	15,611	35	60,000	21,000
Silver leaf	48	178	3,220	2,824	30	10,000	3,000
Tinsel wire, etc., bullions and metal threads, etc., fabrics laces, etc.	49	179	1,523,200	803,746	10,30,40	2,350,000	840,000
Hooks and eyes, etc	50	180	14,138	4,610	15	20,000	3,000
Lead-bearing ores and lead dross [1]	51	181,182	164,931	87,041	25	400,000	100,000
Lead bullion, or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, etc., lead in sheets, etc.	52	182	551,990	515,441	25	1,605,000	401,250
Metallic mineral substances, etc., metal, unwrought, etc., monazite sand and thorite, thorium oxide, and salts of, gas mantles, etc., and gas-mantle scrap, etc	53	183	466,770	171,448	10,20,25	690,000	150,000
Nickel, nickel oxide, etc., sheets or strips of nickel	54	185	150,175	27,107	10,20	170,000	19,000
Pens, metallic	55	186	145,641	71,046	25	202,000	50,500
Penholder tips, and parts, etc., gold pens, fountain pens, stylographic pens, combination penholders, etc.	56	187	81,094	23,956	25	104,000	26,000
Pins with solid heads, etc.	57	188	245,412	85,894	20	350,000	70,000
Quicksilver	58	189	191,108	25,293	10	75,000	7,500
Type metal, etc., new type	59	191	367,027	122,453	15	760,000	114,000

Watch movements, etc., watchcases, etc., chronometers, etc., lever clock movements, etc., all other clocks, etc., jewels for use in watches, etc., enameled dials, etc	60	192	3,176,851	1,209,993	10,30,35	4,810,000	1,306,000
Zinc in blocks, etc., zinc in sheets, etc	61	194	269,522	72,867	15	415,000	62,250
Cans, boxes, etc	62	195	95,059	63,241	30	170,000	51,000
Bottle caps of metal, etc., whether plain or colored, etc	63	196	251,626	136,660	30	500,000	150,000
All steam engines, embroidery machines, and lace-making machines, etc	64	197	2,003,470	82,087	15,25	1,575,000	386,250
Nippers and pliers of all kinds, etc	65	198	81,015	48,395	30	130,000	39,000
Articles or wares, n. s. p. f	66	199	14,429,252	6,025,612	25	21,317,000	5,329,250
Total metals, and manufactures thereof	.....	.....	53,036,199	18,300,737	.....	77,952,000	17,477,640
FREE LIST.							
Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, etc	67	117	6,691,681	283,116			
Hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, etc., for baling cotton or any other commodity	68	125	567	164			
Barbed and all other fence wire	69	135	4	1			
Cut nails and cut spikes, etc., horseshoe nails, hobnails, and all other wrought iron or steel nails, etc., wire nails, etc. spikes, nuts, and washers, horse and mule shoes, cut tacks and brads, etc	70	159–163	25,434	3,720			
Tungsten-bearing ores of all kinds	71	190	241,795	24,180			
Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, including calamine	72	193	393,303	206,787			
Cash registers, linotype and all typesetting machines, machine tools, printing presses, sewing machines, typewriters, and tar and oil spreading machines	73	197	275,821	82,614			
Total metals and manufactures thereof	.....	.....	7,628,605	600,582			

[1] Dross included in "Lead bullion, etc."

Comprehensive statistical data are presented in connection with each paragraph of the bill H. R. 18642, published as Appendix A, while in Appendix C are shown comparable tariff rates on metals and manufactures thereof in foreign countries. From these foreign tariffs, pages 84–93, it will be seen that the rates in most of the foreign countries on articles of the same general description as those included in Schedule C are lower than those fixed in H. R. 18642. This is conspicuously true in Belgium and in the Netherlands, while the rates levied by Germany are for the most part much lower than those proposed by this bill. The duties in the French tariff are in some instances higher than those in H. R. 18642, while in others the comparison is close. Somewhat the same is true of Italy. High rates are assessed in Russia, where the industry has not reached an advanced state of development. It is a noteworthy fact that in Canada, where a strong endeavor is being made to build up the iron and steel industry by means of a distinctly protective policy, the general range of duties is lower than that of H. R. 18642.

FRAMING AND PHRASEOLOGY OF THE BILL.

It has been the purpose of the committee in framing H. R. 18642 to conform as nearly as practicable to the phraseology of the act of 1909 and to change the wording and classifications of Schedule C only where actually necessary to eliminate unnecessary provisions and complexities. The bill is an amendment of the existing tariff act and leaves undisturbed the administrative provisions of the act of 1909. The warehouse provision (sec. 2) conforms to the corresponding provision of the act of 1909 (sec. 29), except that the provision for levying duties based on weight at the time of the entry of the merchandise is omitted, since the bill H. R. 18642 provides for no duties based on weight. Under this warehouse provision, as in the present act, articles in warehouse when the bill H. R. 18642 shall take effect, on which duties have not been paid, shall be subject to duty when withdrawn as if they had been imported after the date of the effectiveness of the act; but articles in warehouse on which duties have been paid and a permit of delivery issued shall be subject to the duties in force prior to the enactment of the new bill.

OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD,
Chairman.
CHOICE B. RANDELL.
FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON.
WILLIAM G. BRANTLEY.
DORSEY W. SHACKLEFORD.
CLAUDE KITCHIN.
OLLIE M. JAMES.
HENRY T. RAINEY.
LINCOLN DIXON.
WILLIAM HUGHES.
CORDELL HULL.
W. S. HAMMOND.
ANDREW J. PETERS.
A. MITCHELL PALMER.

Appendix A.

A BILL To amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved August fifth, nineteen hundred and nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the day following the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the rates of duty which are prescribed in the paragraphs of this act upon the articles hereinafter enumerated, when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), and the said paragraphs and sections shall constitute and be a substitute for paragraphs one hundred and seventeen to one hundred and ninety-nine, inclusive, of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved August fifth, nineteen hundred and nine.

DUTIABLE LIST.

1. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, wrought and cast scrap iron and scrap steel, eight per centum ad valorem; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except second-hand or waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured; ferromanganese, chrome or chromium metal, ferrochrome or ferrochromium, ferromolybdenum, ferrophosphorus, ferrotitanium, ferrotungsten, ferrovanadium, molybdenum, titanium, tantalum, tungsten or wolfram metal, and ferrosilicon, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Iron in pigs, etc.: [1]				
Imports—				
Quantity (tons)	54,342	99,582	59,945	.....
Value	$777,648	$1,520,984	$957,074	$1,500,000
Average unit	$14.00	$15.27	$15.97	.....
Duties	$217,369	$256,619	$149,864	$120,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	27.95	16.87	15.66	8.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	20 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	$4 per ton	22.45

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Spiegeleisen—				
Imports—				
Quantity (tons)	22,443	29,124	25,015	.....
Value	$536,980	$585,712	$476,494	$550,000
Average unit	$23.93	$20.11	$19.05	.....
Duties	$89,773	$72,856	$62,539	$44,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	16.72	12.44	13.12	8.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	20 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	$4 per ton	[2] 16.32

[1] In 1910, 150 tons of kentledge valued at $2,445, with a duty of $375 was included.
[2] Includes ferromanganese.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Total iron in pigs, etc., and spiegeleisen:				
Imports—				
Quantity (tons)	76,785	128,706	84,960	.....
Value	$1,314,628	$2,106,696	$1,433,568	$2,050,000
Average unit	$17.12	$16.37	$16.87	.....
Duties	$307,142	$329,475	$212,403	$164,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	23.36	15.64	14.82	8.00
Production—[1]				
Quantity (tons)[2]	16,623,625	25,652,000	.....	.....
Value	$228,911,116	$387,830,000	.....	.....
Average unit	$13.77	$15.12	.....	.....
Exports	$828,123	$1,353,589	.....	.....
Consumption	$229,397,621	$388,583,107	.....	.....

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed by House	20 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	$4 per ton	17.42

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Wrought and cast scrap iron, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (tons)	12,537	115,150	26,566	.....
Value	$172,861	$1,499,473	$304,746	$400,000
Average unit	$13.79	$13.02	$11.48	.....
Duties	$50,128	$115,147	$26,566	$32,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	28.94	7.68	8.72	8.00
Production—				
Quantity (tons)	5,275,203	4,978,000	.....	.....
Value [3]	$71,542,246	$77,709,000	.....	.....
Average unit	$13.56	$15.63	.....	.....
Exports	$270,224	$281,825	.....	.....
Consumption	$71,444,883	$78,926,648	.....	.....

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	10 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	$4 per ton	23.81

[1] Production statistics throughout the bill relate to calendar years 1904 and 1909, respectively.
[2] Includes ferromanganese and ferrosilicon.
[3] Includes muck and scrap bar produced for sale valued at $3,940,998 in 1905 and $4,986,000 in 1910, the remaining value representing iron and steel scrap used in works, not including that consumed in plants where produced.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Ferromanganese:				
Imports—				
Quantity (tons)	41,166	107,791	105,528	.....
Value	$1,340,626	$4,075,537	$4,047,595	$4,000,000
Average unit	$32.57	$37.80	$38.36	.....
Duties	$164,664	$284,183	$263,820	$600,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	12.28	6.97	6.52	15.00
Production—				
Quantity (tons)	57,072	82,000	.....	.....
Value [1]	$2,217,247	$3,175,860	.....	.....
Average unit	$38.85	$38.73	.....	.....

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	10 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	$4 per ton	[2] 16.32

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Chrome or chromium metals, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (tons)	.....	729	1,218	.....
Value	$26,957	$537,566	$480,540	$550,000
Average unit	.....	$737.40	$394.53	.....
Duties	$5,391	$108,901	$99,400	$82,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	20.00	20.26	20.69	15.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	Not specifically mentioned	.....
As enacted	20 per cent on ferrochrome only	20.00

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Ferrosilicon:				
Imports—				
Quantity (tons)	6,834	13,815	10,481	.....
Value	$334,384	$541,713	$480,520	$500,000
Average unit	$48.93	$39.21	$45.85	.....
Duties	$27,336	$106,132	$97,060	$75,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	8.17	19.59	20.20	15.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	20 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	$4 per ton	17.08

[1] Estimated from the quantity and the average import unit of value for the same year.
[2] Includes spiegeleisen.

2. All iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings; muck bars, bar iron, square iron, rolled or hammered, round iron, in coils or rods, bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron not specially provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, ten per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Slabs, blooms, etc., less finished than bars:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	36,778	198,477	31,052	.....
Value	$1,178	$3,356	$484	$2,000
Average unit	$0.032	$0.017	$0.016	.....
Duties	$184	$794	$124	$200
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	15.62	23.66	25.62	10.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	22½ per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	5/10 cent per pound	21.75

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Bar iron, muck bars, square iron, rolled or hammered, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	5,706,456	6,084,401	8,376,420	.....
Value	$231,417	$174,074	$182,132	$200,000
Average unit	$0.041	$0.029	$0.022	.....
Duties	$34,239	$18,519	$25,129	$20,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	14.80	10.64	13.80	10.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	6/10 to 8/10 cent per pound, according to dimensions.	17.15

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Round iron in coils or rods, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	128,475	242,276	1,526,432	.....
Value	$5,021	$9,437	$26,916	$35,000
Average unit	$0.039	$0.039	$0.018	.....
Duties	$1,028	$1,479	$9,159	$3,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	20.47	15.67	34.03	10.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	8/10 cent per pound	23.94

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Bars, blooms, etc., in the manufacture of which charcoal is used:				
Imports—				
Quantity (tons)	24,249	30,283	26,978	
Value	$884,750	$1,189,094	$1,125,611	$1,600,000
Average unit	$36.48	$39.27	$41.72	
Duties	$290,991	$246,885	$215,826	$160,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	32.89	20.76	19.17	10.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	Not specifically mentioned	
As enacted	$12 per ton	33.87

3. Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, TT, columns and posts or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain, punched, or fitted for use, or whether assembled or manufactured, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	9,731,645	24,417,605	24,907,259	
Value	$134,790	$323,363	$325,018	$1,250,000
Average unit	$0.014	$0.013	$0.013	
Duties	$48,658	$99,614	$99,327	$187,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	36.09	30.81	30.56	15.00
Production:				
Quantity (tons)	954,537	2,124,000		
Value	$32,730,901	$65,565,000		
Average unit	$34.29	$30.87		
Exports	$3,622,320	$5,800,551		
Consumption	$29,243,371	$60,087,812		

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	30 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	$\frac{6}{16}$ cent per pound	45.44

4. Boiler or other plate iron or steel, and strips of iron or steel, not specially provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, twenty per centum ad valorem; sheets of iron or steel, common or black, of whatever dimensions, whether plain, corrugated or crimped, including crucible plate steel and saw plates, cut or sheared to shape or otherwise, or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel, whether sheared or rolled in grooves, or otherwise, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Boiler or other plate iron or steel:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	472,504	1,883,896	486,111	.....
Value	$7,781	$22,016	$6,448	$33,000
Average unit	$0.016	$0.012	$0.013	.....
Duties	$3,354	$9,465	$2,429	$6,600
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	43.11	42.99	37.68	20.00
Production—[1]				
Quantity (tons)	1,856,469	3,333,000	.....	.....
Value	$77,862,001	$133,272,000	.....	.....
Average unit	$41.91	$39.99	.....	.....
Exports	$3,165,020	$11,980,591	.....	.....
Consumption	$74,704,762	$121,313,425	.....	.....

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	$\frac{5}{10}$ to $\frac{65}{100}$ cent per pound and 25 to 30 per cent according to value.	35.14

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	663,009	2,059,287	3,345,515	.....
Value	$11,549	$44,715	$56,080	$100,000
Average unit	$0.017	$0.022	$0.017	.....
Duties	$4,680	$12,758	$18,138	$15,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	40.52	28.53	32.35	15.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	35 per centum ad valorem and $\frac{9}{10}$ cent per pound according to kind or dimension.	.....
As enacted	$\frac{7}{15}$ to $1\frac{1}{10}$ cents per pound	51.18

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Sheets of iron or steel, cold rolled, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	101,922	381,647	134,669	.....
Value	$2,609	$9,695	$3,383	$6,000
Average unit	$0.026	$0.025	$0.025	.....
Duties	$1,061	$3,234	$1,016	$900
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	40.67	33.36	30.03	15.00

[1] Census classification: Plates and sheets, except nail and tack plates or sheets for tinning, tie plates, fish plates, and armor plate.

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	$\frac{9}{10}$ cent per pound and 35 per centum ad valorem.	
As enacted	$\frac{33}{40}$ to $1\frac{9}{40}$ cents per pound	64.29

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Steel circular saw plates:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	738,076	1,239,425	836,776	
Value	$59,347	$102,507	$69,157	$100,000
Average unit	$0.080	$0.083	$0.083	
Duties	$16,549	$23,659	$16,026	$15,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	27.89	23.08	23.17	15.00

5. Iron or steel anchors or parts thereof; forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, but not machined, tooled, or otherwise advanced in condition by any process or operation subsequent to the forging process, not specially provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, fifteen per centum ad valorem; antifriction balls, ball bearings, and roller bearings, of iron or steel or other metal, finished or unfinished, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Anchors, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	58,591	78,435	82,648	
Value	$2,302	$2,855	$2,071	$3,000
Average unit	$0.039	$0.036	$0.025	
Duties	$879	$784	$827	$450
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	38.18	27.47	39.91	15.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1895).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	$1\frac{2}{10}$ cents per pound	28.21

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Forgings, etc.:				
Imports—				
Value	$35,834	[1] $311,798	$137,159	$200,000
Duties	$12,542	$94,997	$41,148	$30,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	35.00	30.47	30.00	15.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and 35 per cent	36.21

[1] Includes $112 on which the duties were remitted. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 30.48 per cent.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Antifriction balls, etc.:				
Imports—				
Value	$3,602	$1,326,922	$1,083,894	$1,750,000
Duties	$1,621	$597,115	$487,752	$437,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	45.00	25.00
Total paragraph 5:				
Imports—				
Value	$41,738	$1,641,575	$1,223,124	$1,953,000
Duties	$15,042	$692,896	$529,727	$467,950
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	36.04	42.21	43.31	15 and 25
Production [1]	$23,217,918	$32,483,000	.....	.....
Consumption	$23,259,656	$34,124,575	.....	.....

6. Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel not otherwise provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Hoop iron, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	347,932	375,250	544,279	.....
Value	$7,922	$5,006	$9,219	$12,000
Average unit	$0.023	$0.013	$0.017	.....
Duties	$2,404	$1,252	$1,644	$1,800
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	30.35	25.01	17.83	15.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	30 per cent	30.00

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Barrel hoops: [2]				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	.....	68,165	.....	.....
Value	.....	$944	.....	$1,000
Average unit	.....	$0.014	.....	.....
Duties	.....	$274	.....	$150
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	29.00	.....	15.00
Bands, etc.:				
Imports— [3]				
Quantity (pounds)	44,316	.....	.....	.....
Value	$6,417	[4] $213,378	$250,820	$500,000
Average unit	$0.145	.....	.....	.....
Duties	$3,871	[4] $77,384	$87,787	$75,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	60.32	36.27	35.00	15.00

[1] Census classification: Iron and steel forgings; Iron and steel armor plate and gun forgings; Ordnance manufactured in steel works and rolling mills; and Ordnance and ordnance stores.
[2] Classification first made by act of 1909.
[3] In 1905, steel bands or strips suitable for making band saws.
[4] Includes $17,470 worth of steel bands or strips suitable for making saws, the duty being $8,817.

7. Railway bars, made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, T rails and punched iron or steel flat rails, railway fishplates or splice bars made of iron or steel, ten per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Railway bars, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (tons)	19,739	6,928	4,297	.....
Value	$445,617	$156,089	$109,808	$150,000
Average unit	$22.58	$22.53	$25.56	.....
Duties	$154,754	$27,161	$16,842	$15,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	34.73	17.40	15.34	10.00
Production—				
Quantity (tons)	2,194,605	2,859,069	.....	.....
Value	$58,256,750	$81,128,000	.....	.....
Average unit	$26.55	$28.38	.....	.....
Exports	$10,291,442	$10,546,180	.....	.....
Consumption	$48,410,925	$70,737,909	.....	.....

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	20 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	$7.84 per ton	38.04

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Railway fishplates, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	1,606,773	861,167	1,097,055	.....
Value	$18,095	$13,471	$16,508	$20,000
Average unit	$0.011	$0.016	$0.015	.....
Duties	$6,427	$2,860	$3,291	$2,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	35.52	21.23	19.94	10.00
Production—				
Quantity (tons)	174,055	397,000	.....	.....
Value	$5,663,052	$14,488,000	.....	.....
Average unit	$32.54	$36.49	.....	.....
Consumption	$5,681,147	$14,501,471	.....	.....

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	25 per cent	25.00

8. All iron or steel sheets, plates, or strips, and all hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, when galvanized or coated with zinc, spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of those metals; sheets or plates composed of iron, steel, copper, nickel, or other metal with layers of other metal or metals imposed thereon by forging, hammering, rolling, or welding; sheets of iron or steel, polished, planished, or glanced, by whatever name designated, including such as have been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, or which are cold rolled, smoothed only, not polished, and such as are cold hammered, blued, brightened, tempered, or polished by any process to such perfected surface finish or polish better than the grade of cold rolled, smoothed only; and sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals, or either of them, is a component part, by the

dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Iron or steel sheets or plates, galvanized, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	26,450	67,867	64,052	.....
Value	$1,116	$3,090	$1,777	$5,000
Average unit	$0.042	$0.046	$0.028	.....
Duties	$262	$1,062	$601	$1,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	23.48	34.37	33.82	20.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	35 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	$\frac{95}{100}$ to $1\frac{35}{100}$ cents per pound according to thickness.	11.29

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Hoop, band or scroll, etc. galvanized, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	383,118	230,380	.....	.....
Value	$16,496	$3,629	.....	$3,000
Average unit	$0.043	$0.016	.....	.....
Duties	$4,775	$1,392	.....	$600
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	28.95	38.36	.....	20.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	35 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	$1\frac{35}{100}$ cents per pound	61.24

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Sheets or plates composed of iron, steel, copper, etc., with layers imposed thereon by forging, hammering, etc.: [1]				
Imports—				
Value	.....	$19,960	$7,198	$25,000
Duties	.....	$7,984	$2,879	$5,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	36.06	40.00	20.00
Sheets of iron or steel, polished, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	117,738	114,824	85,252	.....
Value	$6,859	$6,614	$5,593	$7,000
Average unit	$0.058	$0.058	$0.066	.....
Duties	$2,355	$2,229	$1,279	$1,400
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	34.33	33.70	22.86	20.00

[The following statement relates only to "Sheets of iron or steel, polished, etc."]

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	35 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	1¾ cents per pound	28.35

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Sheets and plates of iron or steel, pickled, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	64,569	28,888	8,982	
Value	$1,781	$846	$259	$1,000
Average unit	$0.028	$0.029	$0.029	
Duties	$660	$211	$63	$200
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	37.06	24.98	24.27	20.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	$\frac{9}{10}$ cent per pound and 35 per centum ad valorem.	
As enacted	$\frac{33}{40}$ to $1\frac{9}{40}$ cents per pound	60.23

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Bands and strips, cold rolled, smoothed only, not polished:[1]				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)			38,100	
Value			$9,004	$20,000
Average unit			$0.237	
Duties			$3,227	$4,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)			35.84	20.00
Sheets and plates and steel, n. s. p. f., cold rolled, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	57,786	83,183	49,973	
Value	$1,703	$5,783	$2,312	$5,000
Average unit	$0.029	$0.069	$0.046	
Duties	$551	$1,199	$686	$1,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	32.33	20.73	29.68	20.00
Strips, plates, or sheets of iron or steel, cold hammered, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	285,829	141,355	301,674	
Value	$10,811	$31,938	$65,243	$75,000
Average unit	$0.038	$0.226	$0.216	
Duties	$6,225	$9,660	$21,482	$15,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	57.58	30.24	32.93	20.00
Sheets or plates, etc., coated (tin and terne plate), etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	161,410,157	154,588,076	95,188,130	
Value	[2] $4,558,820	[3] $4,358,777	[4] $3,021,081	$5,000,000
Average unit	$0.028	$0.028	$0.032	
Duties	$2,414,094	$1,882,892	$1,134,314	$1,000,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	53.12	43.20	37.55	20.00
Production—				
Quantity (pounds)	1,032,940,706	1,334,714,000		
Value	$34,767,019	$46,336,000		
Average unit	$0.034	$0.035		
Exports	$880,810	$912,171		
Consumption	$38,445,029	$49,782,606		

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.
[2] Includes $14,089 on which the duty was remitted.
[3] Includes $16,511 on which the duty was remitted. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 43.36 per cent.
[4] Includes $22,645 on which the duties were remitted. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 37.83 per cent.

[The following statement relates only to "Sheets or plates, etc., coated (tin and terne plate), etc."]

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	1⅕ cents per pound	
As enacted	1⅕ to 1⅓ cents per pound according to weight.	51.86

9. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; mill shafting; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, not advanced in value or condition by any process or operation subsequent to the process of stamping; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings; sheets and plates and steel not specially provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, ten per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Steel ingots, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	22,925,063	85,012,934	80,149,518	
Value	$1,665,921	$3,672,730	$3,368,274	$4,000,000
Average unit	$0.073	$0.043	$0.042	
Duties	$339,480	$799,414	$736,096	$400,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	20.37	21.77	21.85	10.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	$\frac{8}{10}$ to $4\frac{7}{10}$ cents per pound according to value.	27.65

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Sheets and plates and steel, n. s. p. f.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	1,544,184	8,532,523	3,130,646	
Value	$87,532	$338,725	$165,346	$375,000
Average unit	$0.057	$0.040	$0.053	
Duties	$19,843	$70,674	$34,865	37,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	22.67	20.86	21.08	10.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	$\frac{4}{10}$ to $4\frac{7}{10}$ cents per pound	27.62

10. Steel wool or steel shavings, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).[1]	Payne tariff. 1910	Payne tariff. 1911	Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)		98,416	99,982	
Value		$13,500	$13,665	$20,000
Average unit		$0.137	$0.137	
Duties		$5,400	$5,466	$4,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		40.00	40.00	20.00

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.

11. Grit, shot, and sand made of iron or steel, that can be used as abrasives, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).[1]	Payne tariff. 1910	Payne tariff. 1911	Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)		2,043,462	2,065,750	
Value		$27,243	$28,316	$75,000
Average unit		$0.013	$0.014	
Duties		$20,435	$20,658	$15,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		75.01	72.91	20.00

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.

12. Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, flat, or square, or in any other shape, and nail rods, all the foregoing in coils or otherwise, including wire rods and iron or steel bars, cold rolled, cold drawn, cold hammered, or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, ten per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all round iron or steel rods smaller than number six wire gauge shall be classed and dutiable as wire.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff. 1910	Payne tariff. 1911	Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	34,274,935	36,527,628	41,935,443	
Value	$690,916	$809,373	$864,837	$1,100,000
Average unit	$0.020	$0.022	$0.021	
Duties	$141,725	$113,319	$126,315	$110,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	20.51	14.00	14.12	10.00
Production:				
Quantity (tons)	1,792,704	52,295,000		
Value	$52,995,031	$61,948,000		
Average unit	$29.56	$26.99		
Exports	$592,732	$789,193		
Consumption	$53,093,215	$61,968,180		

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	$\frac{4}{10}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound	22.65

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Iron or steel bars, cold rolled, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	21,411	49,378	.....	.....
Value	$6,087	$22,391	$24,843	$30,000
Average unit	$0.284	$0.453	.....	.....
Duties	$1,060	$3,350	$3,705	$3,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	17.41	14.96	14.91	10.00

13. Round iron or steel wire, all wire composed of iron, steel, or other metal except gold or silver, covered with cotton, silk, or other material, corset clasps, corset steels, dress steels, and all flat wires, and steel in strips, not thicker than number fifteen wire gauge and not exceeding five inches in width, whether in long or short lengths, in coils or otherwise, and whether rolled or drawn through dies or rolls, or otherwise produced, and all other wire not specially provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment; iron and steel wire coated by dipping, galvanizing, or similar process with zinc, tin, or other metal, twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That articles manufactured wholly or in chief value of any wire or wires provided for in this paragraph shall pay the rate of duty imposed in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment upon any wire used in the manufacture of such articles: *And provided further,* That no article made from or composed of wire shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem: *And provided further,* That barbed and all other fence wire and wire fencing, and baling wire shall be exempt from duty; telegraph, telephone, and other wires and cables composed of metal and rubber, or of metal, rubber, and other materials, twenty per centum ad valorem; wire heddles or healds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Round iron or steel wire:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	6,974,193	18,221,009	18,917,593	.....
Value	$323,928	$871,568	$833,611	$1,200,000
Average unit	$0.046	$0.048	$0.044	.....
Duties	$137,061	$334,923	$318,302	$240,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	42.31	38.43	38.18	20.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	30 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	1¼ to 2 cents per pound according to gauge.	39.80

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Iron, steel, or other wire (except gold or silver), covered with silk, etc.:				
Imports—				
Value	$146,929	$218,640	$402,296	$600,000
Duties	$66,118	$77,438	$140,804	$120,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	44.99	35.42	35.00	20.00
All iron and steel wire, cold hammered, tempered, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	45,306	28,227	99,268	.....
Value	$7,378	$5,871	$19,158	$25,000
Average unit	$0.163	$0.208	$0.193	.....
Duties	$3,730	$2,168	$7,102	$5,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	50.56	36.92	37.07	20.00
Iron or steel wire, coated, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	125,449	447,076	393,186	.....
Value	$18,186	$38,948	$40,031	$50,000
Average unit	$0.145	$0.087	$0.102	.....
Duties	$3,063	$14,729	$14,902	$10,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	16.84	37.82	37.23	20.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	30 per centum ad valorem on wire, covered, cold drawn, coated, etc.	.....
As enacted	40 per cent	40.00

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Articles manufactured wholly or chiefly of wire, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	887,179	1,625,760	2,055,842	.....
Value	$180,327	$208,716	$249,304	$400,000
Average unit	$0.203	$0.128	$0.121	.....
Duties	$83,142	$91,441	$111,094	$80,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	46.11	43.81	44.56	20.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	35 per centum ad valorem on wire rope and strand.	.....
As enacted	2¼ to 3 cents per pound on wire rope and strand, and 40 per cent plus 1 cent per pound.	43.16

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12 month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Telegraph and telephone wires: [1]				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	.....	127,242	50,711	.....
Value	.....	$34,446	$6,143	$20,000
Average unit	.....	$0.271	$0.121	.....
Duties	.....	$13,778	$2,457	$4,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	40.00	40.00	20.00
Wire heddles and healds: [1]				
Imports—				
Quantity (thousands)	.....	88,030	66,888	.....
Value	.....	$48,523	$44,332	$88,000
Average unit	.....	$0.551	$0.663	.....
Duties	.....	$41,417	$34,455	$22,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	85.35	77.72	25.00
Total paragraph 13: [2]				
Imports—				
Value	$676,748	$1,427,317	$1,594,879	$2,383,000
Duties	$293,114	$575,942	$629,116	$481,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	43.31	40.35	39.45	20 and 25
Production— [3]				
Value	$94,879,259	$187,494,000	.....	.....
Exports	$6,264,918	$8,396,966	.....	.....
Consumption	$89,291,089	$180,524,351	.....	.....

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.
[2] Includes barbed fence wire.
[3] Census classification: Iron and steel wire, and wire products, not including wire nails, spikes, brads etc.; and Wire work, including rope and cable.

14. No article not specially provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, which is wholly or partly manufactured from tin plate, terne plate, or the sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel herein provided for, or of which such tin plate, terne plate, sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel shall be the material of chief value, shall pay a lower rate of duty than that imposed on the tin plate, terne plate, or sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel from which it is made, or of which it shall be the component thereof of chief value.

15. No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust or of discoloration shall be made upon any description of iron or steel, or upon any article wholly or partly manufactured of iron or steel, or upon any manufacture of iron or steel.

16. All metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast, or made from iron or its ores, by the crucible, Bessemer, Clapp-Griffith, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin, or open-hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by a combination of two or more of the processes, or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granular or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, excepting what is known as malleable-iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.

17. Anvils of iron or steel, or of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, or in whatever stage of manufacture, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Item	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	393,503	1,201,266	1,310,863	.....
Value	$24,332	$63,906	$66,771	$80,000
Average unit	$0.062	$0.053	$0.051	.....
Duties	$7,378	$19,740	$21,302	$12,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	30.33	30.8	31.95	15.00

	Wilson bill, (1896).	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem
			Per cent.
As passed House		25 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted		1¾ cents per pound	29.01

18. Automobiles, bicycles, and motorcycles, and finished parts of any of the foregoing, not including tires, forty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Automobiles:				
Imports—				
Quantity (number)	653	1,305	792	.....
Value	$2,297,104	[1] $2,809,436	[2] $1,666,684	$1,700,000
Average unit	$3,517.77	$2,152.82	$2,104.40	.....
Duties	$1,033,697	$1,263,283	$748,253	$680,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	45.00	40.00
Production—				
Quantity (number)	22,830	127,000	.....	.....
Value	$24,630,439	$165,098,000	.....	.....
Average unit	$1,078.86	$1,299.98	.....	.....
Exports	[3]	$9,548,700	.....	.....
Consumption	[3]	$158,358,736	.....	.....
Automobiles, parts of:				
Imports—				
Value	$136,403	$948,977	$360,204	$650,000
Duties	$61,381	$427,040	$162,092	$260,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	45.00	40.00
Production—				
Value	$3,388,472	$89,482,000	.....	.....
Exports	[3]	$1,641,520	.....	.....
Consumption	[3]	$88,789,457	.....	.....

[1] Includes $2,140 on which the duties were remitted.
[2] Includes $3,899 on which the duties were remitted.
[3] See "Total automobiles and finished parts."

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Total automobiles and finished parts:				
Imports—				
Value	$2,433,507	$3,758,413	$2,026,888	$2,350,000
Duties	$1,095 078	$1,690,323	$910,345	$940,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	45.00	40.00
Production—				
Value	$28,018,911	$254,580,000	.....	.....
Exports	$2,481,243	$11,190,220	.....	.....
Consumption	$27.971,175	$247.148,193	.....	.....
Bicycles and motorcycles and finished parts of, not including tires:				
Imports—				
Value	$186	$103,664	$115,877	$150,000
Duties	$84	$46,649	$52.145	$52,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	45.00	35.00
Production—				
Quantity (number)	252,958	253,000	.....	.....
Value	$4,113,279	$6,244,000	.....	.....
Average unit	$16.26	$24.68	.....	.....
Exports	$1,378,428	$620,760	.....	.....
Consumption	$2,735,037	$5,726,904	.....	.....

19. Axles, or parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, whether of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, not otherwise provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, ten per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That when iron or steel axles are imported fitted in wheels, or parts of wheels, of iron or steel, they shall be dutiable at the same rate as the wheels in which they are fitted.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	606,956	1,916,993	2,270,766	.....
Value	$29,132	$94,963	$114,987	$125,000
Average unit	$0.048	$0.050	$0.051	.....
Duties	$6,070	$14,530	$17.031	$12,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	20.83	15.30	14.81	10.00
Production:[1]				
Quantity (tons)	83,585	102,000	.....	.....
Value	$2,875,829	$3,831,000	.....	.....
Average unit	$34.40	$37.56	.....	.....
Consumption	$2,904,961	$3,925,963	.....	.....

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	1½ cents per pound	26.29

[1] Census classification: Iron or steel car axles.

20. Blacksmith's hammers, tongs, and sledges, track tools, wedges, and crowbars, whether of iron or steel, ten per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	43,949	24,009	19,146	.....
Value	$3,460	$1,886	$1,539	$2,000
Average unit	$0.079	$0.079	$0.080	.....
Duties	$659	$333	$263	$200
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	19.05	17.66	17.12	10.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	1½ cents per pound	6.46

21. Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, finished hinges or hinge blanks, and spiral nut locks and washers, whether of iron or steel, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	131,548	196,024	345,123	.....
Value	$8,314	$11,549	$13,358	$20,000
Average unit	$0.063	$0.059	$0.039	.....
Duties	$1,973	$2,218	$3,883	$3,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	23.73	19.21	29.07	15.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	1½ cents per pound	22.81

22. Card clothing not actually and permanently fitted to and attached to carding machines or to parts thereof at the time of importation, when manufactured with round iron or round steel wire, tempered or untempered, and including that manufactured with plated wire or other than iron or steel wire, or with felt face, wool face, or rubber face cloth containing wool, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Quantity (square feet)	413,053	501,604	324,431	.....
Value	$288,152	$376,119	$256,899	$500,000
Average unit	$0.698	$0.750	$0.792	.....
Duties	$184,691	$225,904	$147,415	$150,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	64.09	60.06	57.34	30.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 and 35 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	20 and 40 cents per square foot, according to character of wire.	48.77

23. Cast-iron pipe of every description, cast-iron andirons, plates, stove plates, sadirons, tailor's irons, hatter's irons, and castings and vessels wholly of cast iron, including all castings of iron or cast-iron plates which have been chiseled, drilled, machined, or otherwise advanced in condition by processes or operations subsequent to the casting process but not made up into articles; castings of malleable iron not specially provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment; cast hollow ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, ten per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Cast-iron pipe, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	88,886	205,714	213,121	
Value	$1,920	$3,138	$3,270	$5,000
Average unit	$0.022	$0.015	$0.015	
Duties	$356	$568	$533	$500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	18.52	18.10	16.30	10.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	$\frac{6}{10}$ cent per pound	89.94

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Cast-iron andirons, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	618,407	3,223, 99	1,565,340	
Value	$32,076	$237,185	$112,190	$150,000
Average unit	$0.050	$0.073	$0.072	
Duties	$4,947	$25,789	$12,521	$15,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	15.42	10.87	11.17	10.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	$\frac{8}{10}$ cent per pound	27.63

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Castings of iron or cast-iron plates, etc.:[1]				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	.....	274,357	1,710,023	.....
Value	.....	$7,880	$65,361	$100,000
Average unit	.....	$0.029	$0.038	.....
Duties	.....	$2,744	$17,100	$10,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	34.82	26.16	10.00
Castings of malleable iron, n. s. p. f.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	441,040	1,118,507	1,016,690	.....
Value	$21,256	$57,762	$51,570	$60,000
Average unit	$0.048	$0.052	$0.051	.....
Duties	$3,969	$7,949	$7,117	$6,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	18.67	13.76	13.80	10.00

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.

[The following statement relates only to "Castings of malleable iron, n. s. p. f."]

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem. (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	$\frac{9}{10}$ cent per pound	18.51

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Cast hollow ware, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	2,250	489	11,802	.....
Value	$126	$78	$885	$1,000
Average unit	$0.056	$0.159	$0.075	.....
Duties	$45	$7	$177	$100
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	35.71	9.42	20.01	10.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	30 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	2 cents per pound	24.90

24. Chain or chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	620,668	797,958	1,146,598	.....
Value	$42,098	$42,739	[1] $70,542	$100,000
Average unit	$0.068	$0.054	$0.062	.....
Duties	$19,756	$20,880	$21,952	$20,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	46.93	48.85	31.12	20.00

[1] Includes $24,132 on which the duties were remitted. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 47.30 per cent.

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	30 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	30 per cent	30.00

25. Lap-welded, butt-welded, seamed, or jointed iron or steel tubes, pipes, flues, or stays, cylindrical or tubular tanks or vessels, for holding gas, liquids, or other material, whether full or empty, flexible metal tubing or hose, not specially provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, whether covered with wire or other material, or otherwise, including any appliances or attachments affixed thereto, welded cylindrical furnaces, tubes or flues made from plate metal, and corrugated, ribbed, or otherwise reinforced against collapsing pressure, and all other iron or steel tubes, finished, not specially provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642
		1910	1911	
Tubes, pipes, flues, etc.:				
Imports—				
Value	$123,282	$188,299	[1] $178,336	$250,000
Duties	$42,916	$56,443	$51,739	$50,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	34.81	29.97	29.01	20.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	25 per cent	25.00

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Cylindrical or tubular tanks, etc.: [2]				
Imports—				
Value	.....	[3] $291,840	[4] $462,075	$500,000
Duties	.....	$87,458	$138,375	$100,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	29.97	29.95	20.00
Welded cylindrical furnaces, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	151,254	307,186	350,490	.....
Value	$10,502	$13,659	$15,336	$30,000
Average unit	$0.070	$0.044	$0.044	.....
Duties	$3,781	$6,144	$7,010	$6,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	36.01	44.98	45.71	20.00
Total paragraph 25:				
Imports—				
Value	$133,784	$493,798	$655,747	$780,000
Duties	$46,697	$150,045	$197,124	$156,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	34.90	30.39	30.06	20.00
Production—[5]				
Quantity (tons)	1,187,391	1,930,000	.....	.....
Value	$63,676,874	$104,494,000	.....	.....
Average unit	$53.63	$54.14	.....	.....
Consumption	$63,810,658	$104,987,798	.....	.....

[1] Includes $136 on which the duties were remitted. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 29.03.

[2] Classification first made by act of 1909.

[3] Includes $263 on which the duties were remitted. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 29.99 per cent.

[4] Includes $816 on which the duties were remitted. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 30 per cent.

[5] Census classification: Pipes or tubes—Iron or steel, wrought; Seamless-drawn; and Clinched, brazed, etc.

26. Penknives, pocketknives, clasp knives, pruning knives, budding knives, erasers, manicure knives, and all knives by whatever name known, including such as are denominatively mentioned in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, which have folding or other than fixed blades or attachments, and razors, all the foregoing, whether assembled but not fully finished or finished, thirty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That blades, handles, or other parts of any of the foregoing knives, razors, or erasers shall be dutiable at not less than the rate herein imposed upon knives, razors, and erasers. Scissors and shears, and blades for the same, finished or unfinished, thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided further*, That all articles specified in this paragraph shall, when imported, have the name of the maker or purchaser and beneath the same the name of the country of origin die-sunk conspicuously and indelibly on the shank or tang of at least one or, if practicable, each and every blade thereof.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Penknives, pocket knives, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (number)	13,096,195	12,642,068	12,196,950	.....
Value	$835,844	$789,662	$804,679	$1,800,000
Average unit	$0.064	$0.062	$0.066	.....
Duties	$664,564	$604,164	$624,624	$630,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	79.50	76.51	77.62	35.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	45 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	12 to 75 cents per dozen and 25 per cent, and 25 to 50 per cent, according to value.	53.12

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Razors, and blades for, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (number)	225,914	.....	.....	.....
Value	$472,401	$305,657	$375,835	$800,000
Average unit	$2.09	.....	.....	.....
Duties	$257,640	$218,042	$267,964	$280,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	54.54	71.34	71.30	35.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	45 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	45 per cent	45.00

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Scissors and shears, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (dozens)	272,114	382,981	405,572	.....
Value	$340,881	$509,571	$513,984	$1,000,000
Average unit	$1.25	$1.33	$1.27	.....
Duties	$179,072	$265,493	$270,075	$300,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	52.53	52.10	52.55	30.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	Not specifically mentioned	
As enacted	45 per cent	45.00

27. Sword blades, and swords and side arms, irrespective of quality or use, in part of metal, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Value	$28,319	[1] $19,348	[2] $31,001	$40,000
Duties	$9,905	$8,967	$14,916	$12,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	34.98	46.35	48.11	30.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	35 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	35 per cent	35.00

[1] Includes $2 on which the duty was remitted, and $89, free of duty. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 46.56 per cent.
[2] Includes $577 on which the duties were remitted, and $591, free of duty. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 50 per cent.

28. Table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, carpenters' bench, curriers', drawing, farriers', fleshing, hay, tanners', plumbers', painters', palette, artists', and shoe knives, forks and steels, finished or unfinished, with or without handles, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all the articles specified in this paragraph, when imported, shall have the name of the maker or purchaser, and beneath the same the name of the country of origin indelibly stamped or branded thereon in a place that shall not be covered thereafter.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	913,491	1,887,313	1,997,405	
Value	$125,290	$192,971	$198,915	$400,000
Average unit	$0.137	$0.102	$0.100	
Duties	$62,900	$83,487	$86,394	$100,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	50.20	43.26	43.43	25.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	35 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	35 and 45 per cent, according to value	37.23

29. Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats, of all cuts and kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Quantity (dozens)	69,726	80,313	73,802	.....
Value	$63,233	$64,205	$66,298	$175,000
Average unit	$0.907	$0.799	$0.898	.....
Duties	$42,955	$43,699	$40,550	$43,750
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	67.93	68.06	61.16	25.00
Production:				
Value	$4,391,745	$5,696,000	.....	.....
Consumption	$4,454,978	$5,760,206	.....	.....

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	35 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	35 cents to $1 per dozen	56.80

30. Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns and rifles, and parts thereof, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Value	$43,279	[1] $105,040	[2] $47,655	$70,000
Duties	$10,820	$26,252	$11,899	$10,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	25.00	25.00	25.00	15.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	25 per cent	25.00

[1] Includes $20 on which the duties were remitted.
[2] Includes $60 on which the duties were remitted.

31. Breech-loading shotguns and rifles, combination shotguns and rifles, and parts thereof and fittings therefor, including barrels further advanced than rough bored only; pistols, whether automatic, magazine, or revolving, or parts thereof and fittings therefor, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Value	$539,358	$140,183	$119,791	$160,000
Duties	$275,145	$65,225	$54,677	$56,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	51.01	46.53	45.64	35.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	30 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	30 per cent	30.00

32. Table, kitchen, and hospital utensils, or other similar hollow ware, of iron or steel, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, but not ornamented or decorated with lithographic or other printing, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Value	$721,509	$835,716	[1] $764,956	$1,000,000
Duties	$288,604	$334,286	$305,829	$250,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	40.00	40.00	40.00	25.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	35 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	35 per cent	35.00

[1] Includes $384 on which the duties were remitted.

33. Needles for knitting or sewing machines, latch needles, crochet needles, and tape needles, knitting and all other needles not specially provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, and bodkins of metal, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; but no articles other than the needles which are specifically named in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment shall be dutiable as needles unless having an eye, and fitted and used for carrying a thread. Needle cases or needle books furnished with assortments of needles or combinations of needles and other articles shall pay duty as entireties according to the component material of chief value therein.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Value	$145,064	$206,875	$252,093	$300,000
Duties	$50,354	$86,746	$108,348	$75,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	34.71	41.93	42.98	25.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	25 per cent	25.00

34. Fishhooks, ten per centum ad valorem; fishing rods and reels, artificial flies, artificial baits, snelled hooks, and all other fishing tackle or parts thereof, not specially provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, except fishing lines, fishing nets and seines, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).[1]	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Value		$152,925	$170,756	$250,000
Duties		$68,816	$76,840	$75,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		45.00	45.00	10 and 30

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.

35. Steel plates engraved, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, and plates of other materials, engraved for printing, plates of iron or steel engraved or fashioned for use in the production of designs, patterns, or impressions on glass in the process of manufacturing plate or other glass, fifteen per centum ad valorem; lithographic plates of stone or other material engraved, drawn, or prepared, and wet transfer paper or paper prepared wholly with glycerin, or glycerin combined with other materials, containing the imprints taken from lithographic plates, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Steel plates, engraved, etc.:				
Imports—				
Value	$30,404	$56,525	$67,553	$80,000
Duties	$7,601	$11,643	$13,511	$12,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	25.00	20.60	20.00	15.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	25 per cent	25.00

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Plates of iron or steel, engraved, etc.: [1]				
Imports—				
Value		$732	$2,226	$2,000
Duties		$183	$557	$300
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		25.00	25.00	15.00
Lithographic plates of stone, etc.: [1]				
Imports—				
Value		$15,923	$21,512	$30,000
Duties		$7,961	$10,687	$7,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		50.00	50.00	25.00
Total paragraph 35:				
Imports—				
Value	$30,404	$73,180	$91,291	$112,000
Duties	$7,601	$19,788	$24,755	$19,800
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	25.00	27.04	27.12	15 and 25
Production [2]—				
Value	$7,427,825	$13,701,000		
Exports	$41,838	$95,662		
Consumption	$7,416,391	$13,678,518		

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.
[2] Census classifications: Engraving and diesinking; and Stereotyping and electrotyping.

36. Rivets, studs, and steel points, lathed, machined, or brightened, and rivets or studs for nonskidding automobile tires, and rivets of iron or steel, not specially provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	11,416			
Value	$828	$18,165	$9,742	$14,000
Average unit	$0.073			
Duties	$228	$7,257	$3,873	$2,800
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	27.58	39.95	39.76	20.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	30 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	25 per cent	25.00

37. Crosscut saws, mill saws, pit and drag saws, circular saws, steel band saws, finished or further advanced than tempered and polished, hand, back, and all other saws, not specially provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, twelve per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Crosscut saws:				
Imports—				
Quantity (linear feet)	10,717	10,001	15,465	
Value	$3,648	$4,237	$4,459	$5,000
Average unit	$0.340	$0.265	$0.288	
Duties	$643	$820	$773	$600
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	17.63	19.35	17.35	12.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	6 cents per linear foot	12.88

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Pit and drag saws:[1]				
Imports—				
Quantity (linear feet)	93	1,095	1,708	
Value	$29	$290	$326	$1,000
Average unit	$0.312	$0.265	$0.191	
Duties	$9	$72	$103	$120
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	31.03	24.83	31.44	12.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	8 cents per linear foot	20.00

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Circular saws:				
Imports—				
Value	$474	$5,711	$2,522	$4,000
Duties	$119	$1,165	$504	$480
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	25.00	20.00	20.00	12.00

[1] The imports for 1905 include 88 feet of mill saws, valued at $24, the duty being $9. No mill saws imported in 1910 or 1911.

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum advalorem	
As enacted	25 per cent	25.00

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Steel band saws, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	3,301	2,523	2,261	
Value	$1,844	$1,631	$1,102	$2,000
Average unit	$0.559	$0.646	$0.487	
Duties	$699	$457	$334	$240
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	37.90	28.02	30.26	12.00
Hand, back, and all other saws, n. s. p. f.:				
Imports—				
Value	$21,068	$45,792	$46,748	$80,000
Duties	$6,320	$11,747	$11,687	$9,600
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	30.00	25.65	25.00	12.00

[The following statement relates only to "Hand, back, and all other saws, n. s. p. f."]

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	25 per cent	25.00

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Total paragraph 37:				
Imports—				
Value	$27,063	$57,661	$55,157	$92,000
Duties	$7,790	$14,261	$13,401	$11,040
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	28.78	24.73	24.30	12.00
Production—				
Value	$9,819,787	$12,122,000		
Exports	$556,869	$919,483		
Consumption	$9,289,981	$11,260,178		

38. Screws, commonly called wood screws, made of iron or steel, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	4,080	17,856	35,513	
Value	$292	$1,053	$1,984	$2,000
Average unit	$0.072	$0.059	$0.056	
Duties	$184	$577	$1,076	$500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	63.01	54.76	54.23	25.00
Production:				
Value	$2,133,844	$6,641,000		
Consumption	$2,134,136	$6,642,053		

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	35 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	3 to 10 cents per pound according to length	13.24

39. Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, composed in chief value of iron, steel, or other metal, in frames or otherwise, and tubes for umbrellas, wholly or partially finished, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Value	$10,972	$15,348	$10,566	$20,000
Duties	$5,486	$9,174	$5,283	$6,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	50.00	50.00	50.00	30.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	Not specifically mentioned	
As enacted	50 per cent	50.00

40. Wheels for railway purposes, or parts thereof, made of iron or steel, and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, or other railway tires or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture, ten per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That when wheels for railway purposes, or parts thereof, of iron or steel, are imported with iron or steel axles fitted in them, the wheels and axles together shall be dutiable at the same rate as is provided for the wheels when imported separately.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Wheels for railway purposes, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	4,211,664	1,406,140	3,151,372	
Value	$113,123	$37,708	$77,808	$100,000
Average unit	$0.027	$0.026	$0.025	
Duties	$63,175	$18,403	$39,392	$25,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	55.85	48.80	50.63	25.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	30 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	1¼ cents per pound	41.40

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Ingots, etc.: [1]				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	.....	21,197	70	.....
Value	.....	$453	$5	$1,000
Average unit	.....	$0.021	$0.071	.....
Duties	.....	$212	$1	$100
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	46.79	14.00	10.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	30 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	1¼ cents per pound	31.79

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Total paragraph 40:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	4,211,664	1,487,337	3,151,442	.....
Value	$113,123	$38,161	$77,813	$101,000
Average unit	$0.022	$0.026	$0.025	.....
Duties	$63,175	$18,615	$39,393	$25,100
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	55.85	48.78	50.63	10 and 25
Production: [2]				
Quantity (tons)	274,061	366,000	.....	.....
Value	$15,684,967	$18,740,000	.....	.....
Average unit	$57.23	$51.20	.....	.....
Exports	[3] $177,638	[3] $410,291	.....	.....
Consumption	$15,620,452	$18,367,870	.....	.....

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.
[2] Census classification: Miscellaneous forged, east, or other iron or steel products, not including remanufacture of rolling-mill products.
[3] Car wheels.

41. Aluminum, aluminum scrap, and alloys of any kind, in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, in crude form, aluminum in plates, sheets, bars, and rods; barium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium, and alloys of which said metals are the component material of chief value, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Aluminum, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	638,513	12,386,898	6,240,826	.....
Value	$153,134	$1,840,851	$945,820	$2,500,000
Average unit	$0.240	$0.149	$0.152	.....
Duties	$51,081	$875,462	$436,858	$625,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	33.36	47.56	46.19	25.00
Consumption—[1]				
Quantity (pounds)	11,347,000	34,210,000	.....	.....
Value	$3,246,300	$6,575,000	.....	.....
Average unit	$0.286	$0.192	.....	.....
Export	$175,859	$666,937	.....	.....

[1] From report of U. S. Geologieal Survey; Mineral production of the United States in 1909.

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	10 cents per pound	13.00

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Aluminum in plates, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	6,870	41,054	213,123	
Value	$5,456	$12,385	$49,860	$60,000
Average unit	$0.794	$0.302	$0.234	
Duties	$893	$4,575	$23,444	$15,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	16.37	36.94	47.02	25.00
Barium, calcium, etc.:[1]				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)		24,670	19,832	
Value		[2] $20,035	$22,845	$25,000
Average unit		$0.812	$1.15	
Duties		$5,649	$6,306	$6,250
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		28.77	27.60	25.00

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.

[2] Includes $399 free of duty.

42. Antimony, as regulus or metal, antimony ore, stibnite and matte containing antimony but not containing more than ten per centum of lead, ten per centum ad valorem on the antimony contents therein contained: *Provided*, That on all importations of antimony-bearing ores and matte containing antimony the duties shall be estimated at the port of entry, and a bond given in double the amount of such estimated duties for the transportation of the ores by common carriers bonded for the transportation of appraised or unappraised merchandise to properly equipped sampling or smelting establishments, whether designated as bonded warehouses or otherwise. On the arrival of the ores at such establishment, they shall be sampled according to commercial methods under the supervision of Government officers, who shall be stationed at such establishment, and who shall submit the samples thus obtained to a Government assayer, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make a proper assay of the sample and report the result to the proper customs officers, and the import entry shall be liquidated thereon, except in case of ores that shall be removed to a bonded warehouse to be refined for exportation as provided by law, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make all necessary regulations to enforce the provisions of this paragraph; antimony, oxide of, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Antimony, as regulus or metal:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	4,696,554	8,202,240	7,988,844	
Value	$318,701	$515,978	$460,856	$725,000
Average unit	$0.067	$0.063	$0.058	
Duties	$35,224	$116,673	$119,833	$72,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	11.05	22.61	26.00	10.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.
As passed House	Free.
As enacted	Do.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).[1]	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Antimony ore, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)		720,883	1,609,916	
Value		$24,944	$59,649	$100,000
Average unit		$0.034	$0.037	
Duties		$7,209	$16,099	$10,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		28.90	26.98	10.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.
As passed House	Free.
As enacted	Do.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).[1]	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Antimony, oxide of:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)		339,116	942,616	
Value		$15,707	$50,371	$100,000
Average unit		$0.046	$0.053	
Duties		$9,013	$26,732	$25,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		57.38	53.07	25.00

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.

43. Argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Value	$4,662	$479	$582	$1,000
Duties	$1,166	$120	$146	$150
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	25.00	25.00	25.00	15.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	15 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	15 per cent	15.00

44. Bauxite, or beauxite, crude, not refined or otherwise advanced in condition from its natural state, ten per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Quantity (tons)	9,550	15,566	32,308	
Value	$32,813	$71,779	$127,713	$200,000
Average unit	$3.44	$4.61	$3.95	
Duties	$9,550	$15,566	$32,308	$20,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	29.10	21.69	25.30	10.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.
As passed House	Free.
As enacted	Do.

45. Bronze powder, brocades, flitters, and metallics; bronze, or Dutch-metal or aluminum, in leaf, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Bronze powder, brocades, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	1,906,172	1,856,011	1,557,071	.....
Value	$553.049	$557,550	$455,029	$750,000
Average unit	$0.290	$0.300	$0.292	.....
Duties	$228,741	$222,721	$186,849	$187,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	41.36	39.95	41.06	25.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	30 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	40 per cent	40.00

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Bronze, or Dutch metal, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (100 leaves)	730,477	796,156	814,400	.....
Value	$72,954	$81,925	$85,234	$150,000
Average unit	$0.100	$0.102	$0.105	.....
Duties	$43,829	$47,769	$48,864	$37,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	60.08	58.31	57.33	25.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	30 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	40 per cent	40.00

46. Copper, in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, sheathing or yellow metal of which copper is the component material of chief value, and not composed wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized, five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Copper in rolled plates, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	373,877	111,186	95,939	.....
Value	$82,875	$28,703	$20,896	$30,000
Average unit	$0.222	$0.253	$0.218	.....
Duties	$9,347	$2,780	$2,399	$1,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	11.28	9.68	11.48	5.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	20 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	20 per cent	20.00

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Sheathing or yellow metal of which copper is the component material, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	1,002	1,386	15,077	.....
Value	$136	$616	$2,749	$3,000
Average unit	$0.136	$0.444	$0.182	.....
Duties	$20	$28	$302	$150
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	14.74	4.50	10.97	5.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	20 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	20 per cent	20.00

47. Gold leaf, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Quantity (100 leaves)	42,140	45,152	44,603	.....
Value	$38,101	$39,902	$40,395	$60,000
Average unit	$0.904	$0.884	$0.906	.....
Duties	$14,748	$15,803	$15,611	$21,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	38.71	39.61	38.65	35.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	35 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	30 per cent	30.00

48. Silver leaf, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Silver leaf:				
Imports—				
Quantity (100 leaves)	208	8,913	28,240	.....
Value	$123	$946	$3,220	$10,000
Average unit	$0.118	$0.106	$0.114	.....
Duties	$156	$894	$2,824	$3,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	126.83	94.50	87.70	30.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	35 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	30 per cent	30.00

49. Tinsel wire, lame or lahn, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver, or other metal, ten per centum ad valorem; bullions and metal threads, made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, thirty per centum ad valorem; fabrics, laces, embroideries, braids, galloons, trimmings, ribbons, beltings, ornaments, toys, or other articles, made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, bullions, or metal threads, forty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Tinsel wire, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	240,716	327,367	408,783	.....
Value	$96,997	$159,238	$195,585	$200,000
Average unit	$0.403	$0.486	$0.478	.....
Duties	$12,036	$16,368	$20,439	$20,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	12.41	10.28	10.45	10.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	Not specifically mentioned	.....
As enacted	Free	.....

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Bullions and metal threads, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	65,782	235,828	229,733	.....
Value	$49,128	$291,933	$221,093	$400,000
Average unit	$0.747	$1.240	$0.962	.....
Duties	$20,484	$99,959	$77,815	$120,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	41.69	34.24	35.20	30.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	25 per cent	25.00

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Fabrics, laces, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	.....	.....	277,191	.....
Value	$101,706	$853,606	$1,106,522	$1,750,000
Average unit	.....	.....	$3.99	.....
Duties	$61,024	$545,072	$705,492	$700,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	60.00	63.86	63.76	40.00

50. Hooks and eyes, metallic, whether loose, carded, or otherwise, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	37,215	14,078	55,322	.....
Value	$6,428	$2,991	$14,138	$20,000
Average unit	$0.173	$0.212	$0.256	.....
Duties	$3,011	$1,105	$4,610	$3,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	46.85	36.94	32.61	15.00
Production:				
Value	$1,199,483	(1)	.....	.....
Export	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consumption	$1,205,911	.....	.....	.....

[1] Not separately reported.

51. Lead-bearing ore of all kinds, and lead dross, twenty-five per centum ad valorem upon the lead contained therein: *Provided*, That on all importations of lead-bearing ores the duties shall be estimated at the port of entry, and a bond given in double the amount of such estimated duties for the transportation of the ores by common carriers bonded for the transportation of appraised or unappraised merchandise to properly equipped sampling or smelting establishments, whether designated as bonded warehouses or otherwise. On the arrival of the ores at such establishments they shall be sampled according to commercial methods under the supervision of Government officers, who shall be stationed at such establishments, and who shall submit the samples thus obtained to a Government assayer, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make a proper assay of the sample and report the result to the proper customs officers, and the import entries shall be liquidated thereon, except in case of ores that shall be removed to a bonded warehouse to be refined for exportation as provided by law. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make all necessary regulations to enforce the provisions of this paragraph.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Ore:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	14,131,077	6,119,199	7,101,491	.....
Value	$240,391	$145,426	[1] $164,931	$400,000
Average unit	$0.017	$0.024	$0.023	.....
Duties	$211,966	$91,788	$87,041	$100,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	88.18	63.12	52.77	25.00
Production—				
Quantity (pounds)	783,060,836	[2] 708,376,000	.....	.....
Value	$30,357,901	[2] $30,460,168	.....	.....
Average unit	$0.039	$0.043	.....	.....
Consumption	$30,598,292	$30,605,594	.....	.....

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	15 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	¾ cent per pound	46.78

[1] Includes $19,481 on which the duties were remitted. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 59.84 per cent.
[2] From report of U. S. Geological Survey: Mineral production of the United States in 1909.

52. Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead in any form not specially provided for in this section, old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured; lead in sheets, pipe, shot, glaziers' lead, and lead wire; all the foregoing twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff. 1910	Payne tariff. 1911	Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
Dross, bullion, lead in pigs, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	11,919,216	26,966,940	23,806,976	.....
Value	$321,983	$657,435	$549,104	$1,600,000
Average unit	$0.027	$0.024	$0.023	.....
Duties	$253,283	$573,047	$513,919	$400,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	78.66	87.16	93.59	25.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem. (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	15 per centum ad valorem and 1 cent per pound according to article.	.....
As enacted	¾ to 1 cent per pound	54.50

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff. 1910	Payne tariff. 1911	Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
Lead in sheets, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	59,639	41,955	64,102	.....
Value	$2,532	$2,148	$2,886	$5,000
Average unit	$0.042	$0.051	$0.045	.....
Duties	$1,491	$1,007	$1,522	$1,250
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	58.89	46.88	52.75	25.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem. (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	1¼ cents per pound	.....
As enacted	do	32.34

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff. 1910	Payne tariff. 1911	Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
Total paragraph 52:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	11,978,855	27,008,895	23,871,078	.....
Value	$324,515	$659,583	$551,990	$1,605,000
Average unit	$0.027	$0.024	$0.023	.....
Duties	$254,774	$574,054	$515,441	$401,250
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	78.51	87.03	93.38	25.00
Production—				
Value	$9,277,462	$10,062,000	.....	.....
Exports	$499,609	$481,333	.....	.....
Consumption	$9,777,071	$10,543,333	.....	.....

53. Metallic mineral substances in a crude state, and metals unwrought, whether capable of being wrought or not, not specially provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, ten per centum ad valorem; monazite sand and thorite; thorium, oxide of and salts of; gas mantles treated with chemicals or metallic oxides; and gas-mantle scrap consisting in chief value of metallic oxides, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Metallic mineral substances, etc.:				
Imports—				
Value	$201,397	$127,008	$93,442	$150,000
Duties	$40,279	$25,401	$18,688	$15,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	20.00	20.00	20.00	10.00
Monazite sand, etc.: [1]				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	.....	145,928	797,885	.....
Value	.....	$12,034	$71,215	$100,000
Average unit	.....	$0.082	$0.090	.....
Duties	.....	$5,837	$31,915	$25,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	48.51	44.82	25.00
Thorium, oxide of, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	38,274	116,362	118,201	.....
Value	$200,238	$179,095	$237,212	$350,000
Average unit	$5.23	$1.54	$2.01	.....
Duties	$50,060	$71,182	$94,885	$87,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	25.00	39.75	40.00	25.00
Gas mantles, etc.: [1]				
Imports—				
Value	.....	$71,446	$58,781	$80,000
Duties	.....	$26,257	$23,512	$20,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	36.75	40.00	25.00
Gas-mantle scrap, etc.: [1]				
Imports—				
Value	.....	$2,892	$6,120	$10,000
Duties	.....	$1,157	$2,448	$2,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	40.00	40.00	25.00

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.

54. Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is a component material of chief value, in pigs, ingots, bars, rods, or plates, ten per centum ad valorem; sheets or strips, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Nickel, nickel oxide, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	743,163	290,979	391,689	.....
Value	$259,303	$113,289	$139,871	$150,000
Average unit	$0.349	$0.389	$0.357	.....
Duties	$44,590	$17,459	$23,501	$15,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	17.20	15.41	16.80	10.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	Free	.....
As enacted	6 cents per pound	18.41

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff. 1910	Payne tariff. 1911	Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
Sheets or strips: [1]				
Imports—				
Value	.....	$3,765	$10,304	$20,000
Duties	.....	$1,318	$3,606	$4,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	35.00	35.00	20.00
Total paragraph 54:				
Imports—				
Quantity	743,163	.....	.....	.....
Value	$259,303	$117,054	$150,175	$170,000
Average unit	$0.349	.....	.....	.....
Duties	$44,590	$18,777	$27,107	$19,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	17.20	16.04	18.05	10 and 20
Exports	[2] $3,293,705	[2] $4,613,705	.....	.....

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.
[2] Nickel oxide and matte, and manufactures of nickel.

55. Pens, metallic, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff. 1910	Payne tariff. 1911	Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
Pens, metallic, except gold:				
Imports—				
Quantity (gross)	504,552	593,593	589,866	.....
Value	$122,306	$144,804	$142,323	$200,000
Average unit	$0.242	$0.243	$0.241	.....
Duties	$60,546	$71,231	$70,784	$50,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	49.50	49.19	49.73	25.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	35 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	8 cents per gross	31.77

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff. 1910	Payne tariff. 1911	Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
Metallic pens with nib, etc.: [1]				
Imports—				
Quantity (gross)	.....	821	1,747	.....
Value	.....	$1,297	$3,318	$2,000
Average unit	.....	$1.58	$1.90	.....
Duties	.....	$123	$262	$500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	9.50	7.90	25.00
Total paragraph 55:				
Imports—				
Quantity (gross)	504,552	594,414	591,613	.....
Value	$122,306	$146,101	$145,641	$202,000
Average unit	$0.242	$0.246	$0.246	.....
Duties	$60,546	$71,354	$71,046	$50,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	49.50	48.84	48.78	25.00
Production—				
Quantity (gross)	1,853,485	.....	.....	.....
Value	$550,522	$635,000	.....	.....
Average unit	$0.297	.....	.....	.....
Exports	[2] $130,654	$147,114	.....	.....
Consumption	$542,174	$633,987	.....	.....

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.
[2] Pens and penholders.

56. Penholder tips, penholders and parts thereof, gold pens, fountain pens, and stylographic pens; combination penholders, comprising penholder, pencil, rubber eraser, automatic stamp, or other attachment, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Penholder tips, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (gross)			30,283	
Value	$22,866	$29,558	$38,292	$40,000
Average unit			$1.26	
Duties	$5,716	$8,381	$11,087	$10,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	25.00	28.35	28.95	25.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	25 per cent	25.00

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Gold pens:				
Imports—				
Value	$97	$42,771	$65	$13,000
Duties	$24	$10,693	$16	$3,250
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Production—				
Quantity (gross)	15,716			
Value	$635,528	$1,202,000		
Average unit	$40.44			
Consumption	$635,625	$1,244,771		

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	25 per cent	25.00

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).[1]	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Fountain pens, stylographic pens:				
Imports—				
Value		$27,338	$42,414	$50,000
Duties		$8,201	$12,724	$12,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		30.00	30.00	25.00
Combination penholders, etc.:				
Imports—				
Value		$895	$323	$1,000
Duties		$358	$129	$250
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		40.00	40.00	25.00

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.

57. Pins, with solid heads, without ornamentation, including hair, safety, hat, bonnet, and shawl pins; any of the foregoing composed wholly of brass, copper, iron, steel, or other base metal, not plated with gold or silver, and not commonly known as jewelry, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Value	$138,431	$240,528	$245,412	$350,000
Duties	$48,451	$84,185	$85,894	$70,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	38.00	35.00	35.00	20.00
Production:				
Quantity (gross)	136,887,782	[1]		
Value	$2,067,637			
Average unit	$0.015			
Consumption	$2,206,068			

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	20 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	25 per cent	25.00

[1] Not separately reported.

58. Quicksilver, ten per centum ad valorem. The flasks, bottles, or other vessels in which quicksilver is imported shall be subject to the same rate of duty as they would be subjected to if imported empty.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	2,183	677	361,332	
Value	$1,169	$366	$191,108	$75,000
Average unit	$0.535	$0.541	$0.529	
Duties	$153	$47	$25,293	$7,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	13.07	12.95	13.24	10.00
Production: [1]				
Quantity (flasks)	30,451	21,075		
Value	$1,103,120	$888,710		
Average unit	$36.23	$42.17		
Exports	$653,337	$256,084		
Consumption	$450,952	$632,992		

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	Free	
As enacted	7 cents per pound	11.66

[1] From the report of the U. S. Geological Survey; Minera Production of the United States in 1909.

59. Type metal, on the lead contained therein, and new types, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Type metal:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	7,847,364	14,163,773	8,037,786	.....
Value	$274,390	$614,028	$359,485	$750,000
Average unit	$0.028	$0.036	$0.037	.....
Duties	$117,710	$212,457	$120,567	$112,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	42.90	36.40	33.54	15.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	15 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	¾ cent per pound	31.15

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
New type:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	30,821	31,126	36,218	.....
Value	$5,302	$6,178	$7,542	$10,000
Average unit	$0.172	$0.198	$0.208	.....
Duties	$1,326	$1,544	$1,886	$1,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	25.00	25.00	25.0	15.00
Production [1]—				
Value	$2,727,759	$2,764,000	.....	.....
Export	$167,585	$245,096	.....	.....
Consumption	$2,565,476	$2,525,082	.....	.....

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	15 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	15 per cent	15.00

[1] Census classification: Type founding.

60. Watch movements, including time-detectors, whether imported in cases or not, watch cases and parts of watches, chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof, lever clock movements having jewels in the escapement, and clocks containing such movements, all other clocks and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, whether separately packed or otherwise, not composed wholly or in chief value of china, porcelain, parian, bisque, or earthenware, thirty per centum ad valorem; all jewels for use in the manufacture of watches or clocks, ten per centum ad valorem; enameled dials for watches or other instruments, thirty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all watch and clock dials, whether attached to movements or not, shall have indelibly painted or printed thereon the country of origin, and that all watch movements, lever clock movements with jewels in the escapement, whether imported assembled or knocked down for reassembling, and cases of foreign manufacture, shall have the name of the manufacturer and country of manufacture cut, engraved, or die-sunk conspicuously and indelibly on the plate of the movement and the inside of the case, respectively; and the movements shall also have marked thereon by one of the methods indicated the number of jewels and adjustments, said number to be expressed either in words or

in Arabic numerals; and none of the aforesaid articles shall be delivered to the importer unless marked in exact conformity to this direction.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Watch movements, including time-detectors:				
Imports—				
Quantity (number)	776,120	339,719	416,777	.....
Value	$1,154,479	$639,962	$828,726	$1,500,000
Average unit	$1.49	$1.88	$1.99	.....
Duties	$616,014	$342,419	$429,650	$450,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	53.36	53.51	51.84	30.00
Production—[1]				
Value	$11,866,400	$11,771,000	.....	.....
Exports	$1,124,168	$1,228,713	.....	.....
Consumption	$11,896,711	$11,182,249	.....	.....
Watchcases, chronometers, etc.:				
Imports—				
Value	$586,208	$624,037	$814,089	$1,250,000
Duties	$234,482	$249,612	$325,627	$375,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	40.00	40.00	40.00	30.00
Production—[2]				
Value	$8,626,504	$10,515,000	.....	.....
Consumption	$9,212,712	$11,139,037	.....	.....

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	10 and 25 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	10 to 25 per cent	24.93

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Lever clock movements having jewels, etc.: [3]				
Imports—				
Quantity (number)	.....	2,227	3,656	.....
Value	.....	$16,202	$27,704	$50,000
Average unit	.....	$7.28	$7.58	.....
Duties	.....	$8,708	$14,738	$15,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	53.75	53.20	30.00
All other clocks and parts of:				
Imports—				
Value	$477,770	$665,943	$803,581	$1,200,000
Duties	$191,108	$266,363	$321,415	$360,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	40.00	40.00	40.00	30.00
Production—[4]				
Value	$9,241,926	$12,610,000	.....	.....
Exports	$1,192,246	$1,360,218	.....	.....
Consumption	$8,527,450	$11,915,725	.....	.....
Jewels for use in watches or clocks:				
Imports—				
Value	$739,799	$684,587	$647,980	$710,000
Duties	$73,980	$68,459	$64,798	$71,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Production—[5]				
Value	$428,692	$675,000	.....	.....
Consumption	$1,168,491	$1,359,587	.....	.....
Enameled dials, etc.: [3]				
Imports—				
Quantity	.....	497,072	1,061,900	.....
Value	.....	$32,184	$54,771	$100,000
Average unit	.....	$0.065	$0.052	.....
Duties	.....	$27,786	$53,765	$35,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	86.33	98.16	35.00

[1] Census classification: Watches.
[2] Census classification: Watchcases.
[3] Classification first made by act of 1909.
[4] Census classifications: Clocks; and Electrical clocks and time mechanism
[5] Census classification: Watch and clock materials.

61. Zinc in blocks or pigs and zinc dust; in sheets, and old and worn-out zinc fit only to be remanufactured, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Zinc in blocks, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	737,837	18,763,321	4,427,386	.....
Value	$37,967	$806,688	$213,073	$350,000
Average unit	$0.051	$0.043	$0.048	.....
Duties	$11,068	$261,715	$60,877	$52,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	29.15	32.44	28.57	15.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	20 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	1 cent per pound	30.13

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Zinc in sheets, etc.:[1]				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	.....	100,199	80,145	.....
Value	.....	$6,292	$5,111	$10,000
Average unit	.....	$0.063	$0.064	.....
Duties	.....	$1,641	$1,302	$1,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	26.08	25.48	15.00

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem	.....
As enacted	1¼ cents per pound	23.35

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Zinc in sheets, coated, etc.:[2]				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	36,668	334,607	434,310	.....
Value	$2,413	$21,187	$39,275	$40,000
Average unit	$0.066	$0.063	$0.090	.....
Duties	$733	$5,856	$7,600	$6,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	30.39	27.64	19.38	15.00
Zinc, old, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	127,216	723,955	353,421	.....
Value	$3,861	$18,170	$12,063	$15,000
Average unit	$0.030	$0.025	$0.039	.....
Duties	$1,047	$6,711	$3,088	$2,250
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	27.12	36.93	25.60	15.00

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.
[2] Includes zinc, not coated, for 1905.

[The following statement relates only to "Zinc, old, etc.":]

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	15 per centum ad valorem	
As enacted	¾ cent per pound	46.01

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff. 1910	Payne tariff. 1911	Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
Total paragraph 61:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)	901,721	19,922,082	5,295,262	
Value	$44,241	$852,337	$269,522	$415,000
Average unit	$0.049	$0.043	$0.051	
Duties	$12,848	$275,923	$72,867	$62,250
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	29.04	32.37	27.04	15.00
Production—				
Quantity (pounds)	373,979,078	[1] 460,450,000		
Value	$19,210,859	[1] $24,864,300		
Average unit	$0.051	$0.054		
Exports	[2] $2,048,489	[2] $465,301		
Production	$17,206,611	$25,251,336		

[1] From report of U. S. Geological Survey; Mineral Production of the United States in 1909.
[2] Pigs, bars, plates, sheets, and dross.

62. Cans, boxes, packages, and other containers of all kinds (except such as are hermetically sealed by soldering or otherwise), composed wholly or in chief value of metal lacquered or printed by any process of lithography whatever, if filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, thirty per centum ad valorem; but no cans, boxes, packages, or containers of any kind, of the capacity of five pounds or under, subject to duty under this paragraph, shall pay less duty than if the same were imported empty; and the dutiable value of the same shall include all packing charges, cartons, wrappings, envelopes, and printed matter accompanying them when such cans, boxes, packages, or containers are imported wholly or partly filled with merchandise exempt from duty (except liquids and merchandise commercially known as drugs) and which is commonly dealt in at wholesale in the country of original exportation in bulk or in packages exceeding five pounds in capacity: *Provided*, That paper, cardboard, or pasteboard wrappings or containers that are made and used only for the purpose of holding or containing the article with which they are filled, and after such use are mere waste material, shall not be dutiable unless their contents are dutiable.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).[1]	Payne tariff. 1910	Payne tariff. 1911	Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)		547,805	681,956	
Value		$72,935	$95,059	$170,000
Average unit		$0.133	$0.139	
Duties		$47,872	$63,241	$51,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		65.64	66.53	30.00

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.

63. Bottle caps of metal, whether plain or colored, waxed, lacquered, enameled, lithographed, or embossed in color, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).[1]	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Bottle caps of metal, etc.:				
Imports—				
Quantity (pounds)		243,092	324,415	
Value		[2] $25,470	$30,962	$50,000
Average unit		$0.105	$0.096	
Duties		$12,658	$15,555	$15,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		49.70	50.24	30.00
Bottle caps of metal, colored, etc.:				
Imports—				
Value		[3] $148,748	[4] $220,664	$450,000
Duties		$81,746	$121,105	$135,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		54.96	54.88	30.00

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.
[2] Includes $38 on which the duties were remitted. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 49.77 per cent.
[3] Includes $119 on which the duties were remitted. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 55 per cent.
[4] Includes $473 on which the duties were remitted. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 55 per cent.

64. All steam engines, fifteen per centum ad valorem; embroidering machines, and lace-making machines, including machines for making lace curtains, nets, or nettings, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).[1]	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
All steam engines:				
Imports—				
Value		[2] $93,747	[3] $132,570	$175,000
Duties		$27,143	$39,719	$36,250
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		28.95	29.96	15.00
Embroidery machines, etc.:				
Imports—				
Value		$89,467	$94,152	$150,000
Duties		$40,260	$42,368	$37,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		45.00	45.00	25.00
Embroidery machines and lever or Gothrough lace-making, etc.:				
Imports—				
Value		$1,305,633	$1,776,748	$1,250,000
Duties				$312,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)				25.00

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.
[2] Includes $3,270 on which the duties were remitted. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 30 per cent.
[3] Includes $173 on which the duties were remitted. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 30 per cent.

65. Nippers and pliers of all kinds wholly or partly manufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).[1]	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)		174,520	199,862	
Value		$77,406	$81,015	$130,000
Average unit		$0.444	$0.405	
Duties		$44,924	$48,395	$39,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		58.04	59.74	30.00

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.

66. Articles or wares not specially provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, lead, copper, nickel, pewter, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, aluminum, or other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Aluminum:				
Imports—				
Value	$369	$10,131	$19,462	$25,000
Duties	$166	$4,559	$8,758	$6,250
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	45.00	25.00
Brass:				
Imports—				
Value	$70,521	[1] $138,707	[2] $203,027	$300,000
Duties	$31,733	$62,405	$91,164	$75,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	44.90	25.00
Bronze:				
Imports—				
Value	$184,961	$224,362	$221,817	$300,000
Duties	$83,232	$100,963	$99,818	$75,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	45.00	25.00
Aeroplanes: [3]				
Imports—				
Quantity (number)	.....	8	.....	.....
Value	.....	$12,667	$31,037	$100,000
Average unit	.....	$1,583.38	.....	.....
Duties	.....	$5,700	$13,967	$25,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	45.00	45.00	25.00
Carriages:				
Imports—				
Value	$3,406	$19,531	$22,007	$40,000
Duties	$1,533	$8,782	$9,903	$10,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	45.00	25.00
Copper:				
Imports—				
Value	$11,864	$16,094	$21,432	$35,000
Duties	$5,339	$7,242	$9,644	$8,750
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	45.00	25.00
Gold:				
Imports—				
Value	$11,235	$5,488	$3,073	$5,000
Duties	$5,056	$2,470	$1,383	$1,250
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	45.00	25.00
Silver:				
Imports—				
Value	$128,195	[4] $202,941	[5] $256,299	$350,000
Duties	$57,687	$91,297	$113,735	$87,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	44.99	44.38	25.00
Jute manufacturing machinery: [3]				
Imports—				
Value	.....	$37,835	$23,836	$25,000
Duties	.....	$11,351	$7,151	$6,250
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	30.00	30.00	25.00
Machines and machinery:				
Imports—				
Value	$2,929,982	[6] $8,466,329	[7] $6,792,692	$10,500,000
Duties	$1,318,489	$3,809,794	$2,811,675	$2,625,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	41.39	25.00
All other manufacturers of iron and steel:				
Imports—				
Value	[8] $608,442	[9] $1,299,831	[10] $1,584,860	$2,500,000
Duties	$273,487	$584,868	$589,889	$625,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	44.95	45.00	37.22	25.00

[1] Includes $30 free of duty.
[2] Includes $439 free of duty. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 45 per cent.
[3] Classification first made by act of 1909.
[4] Includes $55, free of duty. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 45 per cent.
[5] Includes $3,538 on which the duties were remitted and $13, free of duty. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 45 per cent.
[6] Includes $121 on which the duties were remitted.
[7] Includes $544,456 on which the duties were remitted. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 45 per cent.
[8] Includes $677 on which the duties were remitted. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 45 per cent.
[9] Includes $2, free of duty.
[10] Includes $273,779 on which the duties were remited and $42, free of duty. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 45 per cent.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
		1910	1911	
Lead:				
Imports—				
Value	$5,637	$4,989	$6,113	$10,000
Duties	$2,536	$2,245	$2,751	$2,500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	45.00	25.00
Metals and metal composition:				
Imports—				
Value	$5,048,413	[1] $5,225,678	[2] $5,144,262	$7,000,000
Duties	$2,271,636	$2,351,238	$2,221,073	$1,750,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	44.99	43.18	25.00
Nickel:				
Imports—				
Value	$4,325	$5,394	$15,126	$15,000
Duties	$1,946	$2,427	$6,807	$3,700
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	45.00	25.00
Pewter:				
Imports—				
Value	$375	$1,755	$592	$2,000
Duties	$169	$790	$266	$500
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	45.00	25.00
Platinum:				
Imports—				
Value	$1,388	$588	$5,674	$5,000
Duties	$625	$265	$2,553	$1,250
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	45.00	25.00
Tin:				
Imports—				
Value	$21,188	$33,299	$74,871	$100,000
Duties	$9,535	$14,984	$33,692	$25,000
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	45.00	25.00
Zinc:				
Imports—				
Value	$10,454	$1,415	$3,073	$5,000
Duties	$4,704	$637	$1,383	$1,250
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	45.00	45.00	45.00	25.00

[1] Includes $136 on which the duties were remitted and $547, free of duty. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 45 per cent.

[2] Includes $207,797 on which the duties were remitted and $735, free of duty. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 45 per cent.

Summary.

Item.	1905	1910	1911	Estimates for a 12-month period under H. R. 18642.
Imports[1]	$34,638,600	$60,170,377	$53,036,199	$77,952,000
Duties[1]	$14,183,384	$21,494,043	$18,300,737	$17,477,640
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	40.95	35.72	34.51	22.42

Law.	Average ad valorem rate.
	Per cent.
Wilson (1896)	37.97

[1] Includes bauxite transferred by H. R. 18642 from Schedule B, with duties, $9,550 in 1905, $15,566 in 1910, and $32,308 in 1911.

FREE LIST.

That on and after the day following the passage of this act the articles mentioned in the following paragraphs shall, when imported into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), be exempt from duty:

67. Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.	
		1910	1911
Imports:			
Quantity (tons)	757,816	2,430,924	2,133,828
Value	$1,666,649	$6,912,372	$6,691,681
Average unit	$2.20	$2.84	$3.14
Duties	$262,889	$365,535	$283,117
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	15.77	5.29	4.23
Consumption:			
Quantity (tons)	30,592,180	49,189,000	.....
Value	$103,346,823	$191,553,000	.....
Average unit	$3.38	$3.89	.....
Exports	$581,077	$1,637,019	.....

Wilson bill.	Rate.	Equivalent ad valorem (1896).
		Per cent.
As passed House	Free	.....
As enacted	40 cents per ton	25.51

68. Hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to lengths, or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.	
		1910	1911
Imports:			
Quantity (pounds)	515,200	449,529	54,939
Value	$7,136	$9,389	$567
Average unit	$0.014	$0.019	$0.010
Duties	$2,576	$1,499	$165
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	36.09	15.96	29.07

Wilson bill.	Rate.
As passed House	Not specifically mentioned.
As enacted	Free.

69. Barbed and all other fence wire and wire fencing and baling wire.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).[1]	Payne tariff.	
		1910	1911
Barbed fence wire:			
Imports—			
Quantity (pounds)	.....	6,277	160
Value	.....	$605	$4
Average unit	.....	$0.096	$0.025
Duties	.....	$47	$1
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	7.77	30.00
Production—			
Quantity (tons)	.....	289,000	.....
Value	.....	$13,882,000	.....
Average unit	.....	$48.03	.....
Exports	.....	$4,322,311	.....
Consumption	.....	$9,560,294	.....

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.

70. Cut nails and cut spikes of iron or steel, horseshoe nails, hob nails, and all other wrought iron or steel nails not specially provided for in this act or in the first section of the act cited for amendment, wire staples wire nails made of wrought iron or steel, spikes, nuts, and washers, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, of wrought iron or steel, and cut tacks, brads, or sprigs.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.	
		1910	1911
Cut nails, etc.:			
Imports—			
Quantity (pounds)	25,544	37,796	41,514
Value	$864	$877	$1,176
Average unit	$0.034	$0.023	$0.026
Duties	$153	$155	$166
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	17.74	17.67	14.12
Production—			
Quantity (kegs of 100 pounds)	1,470,000	1,009,000	.....
Value	$2,684,449	$2,218,000	.....
Average unit	$1.83	$2.19	.....
Exports	$404,400	$407,904	.....
Consumption	$2,280,913	$1,810,973	.....

Wilson bill.	Rate.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem.
As enacted	22½ per cent.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.	
		1910	1911
Horseshoe and hob nails, etc.:			
Imports—			
Quantity (pounds)	18,346	13,849	14,725
Value	$3,204	$2,162	$2,250
Average unit	$0.175	$0.156	$0.153
Duties	$413	$260	$221
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	12.88	12.03	9.82
Production—[1]			
Value	$2,345,762	$2,207 000	.....
Consumption	$2,348,966	$2,209,162	.....

Wilson bill.	Rate.
As passed House	30 per centum ad valorem.
As enacted	30 per cent.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.	
		1910	1911
Wire nails, etc.:			
Imports—			
Quantity (pounds)	83,222	8,648	12,795
Value	$6,373	$209	$435
Average unit	$0.078	$0.024	$0.034
Duties	$423	$37	$52
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	6.64	17.70	11.95
Production—			
Quantity (kegs of 100 pounds)	12,587,000	14,800,000	.....
Value	$24,300,351	$29,320,000	.....
Average unit	$1.93	$1.98	.....
Exports	$1,793,230	$1,705,026	.....
Consumption	$22,513,494	$27,615,183	.....

[1] Census classification: Horseshoe nails.

Wilson bill.	Rate.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem.
As enacted	25 per cent.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.	
		1910	1911
Spikes:			
Imports—			
Quantity (pounds)	915	17,935	17,837
Value	$55	$572	$353
Average unit	$0.060	$0.032	$0.019
Duties	$9	$148	$134
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	16.64	25.87	37.88

Wilson bill.	Rate.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem.
As enacted	25 per cent.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.	
		1910	1911
Nuts and washers:			
Imports—			
Quantity (pounds)	53,382	52,576	184,322
Value	$2,539	$9,353	$12,847
Average unit	$0.048	$0.178	$0.070
Duties	$534	$406	$1,382
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	21.02	4.34	10.76

Wilson bill.	Rate.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem.
As enacted	25 per cent.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.	
		1910	1911
Horse and mule shoes, etc.:			
Imports—			
Quantity (pounds)	3,780	642	235,230
Value	$211	$105	$8,368
Average unit	$0.056	$0.165	$0.036
Duties	$38	$5	$1,764
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	17.91	4.72	21.08
Production—[1]			
Quantity (tons)	78,594	93,000	.....
Value	$6,282,118	$7,523,000	.....
Average unit	$79.93	$80.89	.....
Consumption	$6,282,329	$7,523,106	.....

Wilson bill.	Rate.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem.
As enacted	25 per cent.

[1] Census classification: Horse and mule shoes.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.	
		1910	1911
Cut tacks and brads, etc.:			
Imports—			
Quantity (thousands)	1,305	517	22
Value	$109	$22	$5
Average unit	$0.084	$0.043	$0.227
Duties	$16	$3	$0.16
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	14.68	14.68	3.20
Production—[1]			
Value	$3,499,634	$5,255,000	.....
Exports	$397,974	$613,004	.....
Consumption	$3,101,769	$4,642,018	.....

Wilson bill.	Rate.
As passed House	25 per centum ad valorem.
As enacted	25 per cent.

[1] Census classification: Tacks and small nails, cut and wrought; Shoe tacks and shoe nails; and Miscellaneous nails and allied products.

71. Tungsten-bearing ores of all kinds.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).[1]	Payne tariff.		Estimates for a 12-month period under proposed bill.
		1910	1911	
Imports:				
Value		$272,311	$241,795	.....
Duties		$27,231	$24,179	.....
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		10.00	10.00	.....
Production:[2]				
Quantity (short tons)	803	1,619	.....	.....
Value	$268,676	$614,370	.....	.....
Average unit	$334.59	$379.47	.....	.....
Consumption	$268,676	$886,681	.....	.....

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.
[2] From report of the United States Geological Survey: Mineral Production of the United States in 1909.

72. Zinc-bearing ore of all kinds, including calamine.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).	Payne tariff.	
		1910	1911
Zinc ore, including calamine:			
Imports—			
Quantity (pounds)	.....	37,981,300	22,474,396
Value	[1] $9,264	[2] $1,017,115	[3] $393,303
Average unit	.....	$0.027	$0.018
Duties	Free.	$371,927	$206,787
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)	.....	36.57	52.58
Exports	.....	$870,493	$533,750

Wilson bill.	Rate.
As passed House	Free.
As enacted	Do.

[1] Calamine only.
[2] Includes $348,640 free of duty. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 55.64 per cent.
[3] Includes $1,431 free of duty. The ad valorem rate on the strictly dutiable imports is 52.77 per cent.

73. Cash registers, linotype and all typesetting machines, machine tools, printing presses, sewing machines, typewriters, and tar and oil spreading machines used in the construction and maintenance of roads and in improving them by the use of road preservatives, all the foregoing whether imported in whole or in parts, including repair parts.

Item.	Dingley tariff (1905).[1]	Payne tariff.	
		1910	1911
Cash registers:			
Imports—			
Value		$1,776	$1,987
Duties		$533	$596
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		30.00	30.00
Linotype, etc.:			
Imports—			
Value		$494	$594
Duties		$148	$178
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		30.00	30.00
Machine tools:			
Imports—			
Value		$177,002	$191,082
Duties		$53,101	$57,324
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		30.00	30.00
Printing presses:			
Imports—			
Value		$30,001	$28,343
Duties		$9,000	$8,503
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		30.00	30.00
Sewing machines:			
Imports—			
Value		$76,964	$52,776
Duties		$23,089	$15,833
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		30.00	30.00
Typewriters:			
Imports—			
Value		$838	$599
Duties		$251	$180
Equivalent ad valorem (per cent)		30.00	30.00
Tar and oil spreading machines, etc.:			
Imports—			
Value		$4,339	$440

[1] Classification first made by act of 1909.

Summary of statistics for free list.

Item.	1905	1910	1911
Imports	$1,696,404	$8,516,507	$7,628,605
Duties	267,051	853,375	600,582

SEC. 2. That on and after the day following the passage of this act, all goods, wares, and merchandise previously imported and hereinbefore enumerated, described, and provided for, for which no entry has been made, and all such goods, wares, and merchandise previously entered without payment of duty and under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry or withdrawal thereof than the duty which would be imposed if such goods, wares, or merchandise were imported on or after that date.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE 11.—*Value of exports of domestic metals and manufactures thereof, for selected years from 1880 to 1911.*

[Compiled from the reports of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Article.	Year ending June 30—							
	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1911
Aluminum, and manufactures of				$58,161	$244,091	$175,859	$666,937	$1,330,018
Babbitt metal	(1)	(1)	(1)	263	76,145	67,215	156,396	261,418
Brass, and manufactures of	$183,468	$538,118	$467,313	784,640	1,866,727	3,025,764	4,355,561	6,230,092
Cars, carriages, other vehicles, and parts of	1,407,425	1,864,528	4,746,678	2,382,714	9,905,610	10,610,437	20,630,859	30,534,936
Automobiles, and parts of						2,481,243	11,190,220	15,509,229
Automobiles							9,548,700	12,965,049
Parts of							1,641,520	2,544,180
Cars, passenger and freight, and parts of	583,723	369,053	2,689,698	868,378	3,542,677	3,154,008	3,715,099	8,254,711
For steam railways					2,558,323	1,934,352	2,192,282	5,472,648
For other railways					984,354	1,219,656	1,522,817	2,782,063
Cycles, and parts of					3,553,149	1,378,428	620,760	883,300
Wheelbarrows, pushcarts, and hand trucks						276,117	534,576	571,269
All other carriages, and parts of	823,702	1,495,475	2,056,980	1,514,336	2,809,784	3,320,641	4,570,204	5,316,427
Clocks and watches, and parts of	1,453,237	1,345,940	1,695,136	1,204,005	1,977,694	2,316,414	2,588,931	3,126,771
Clocks, and parts of	1,356,742	1,209,048	1,344,047	846,676	1,190,074	1,192,246	1,360,218	1,565,901
Watches, and parts of	96,495	136,892	351,089	357,329	787,620	1,124,168	1,228,713	1,560,870
Copper, and manufactures of:								
Pigs, ingots, bars, plates, and old	667,242	5,339,887	2,220,097	13,921,460	55,772,166	81,795,226	83,624,806	98,705,308
All other manufactures of	126,213	107,536	129,295	547,243	2,080,794	4,430,065	4,379,591	5,107,802
German silver	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	104,244	41,073
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:								
Iron ore	11,027	12,891		6,000	79,042	581,077	1,637,019	2,496,291
Pig iron	54,115	102,888	300,832	277,066	3,124,753	828,123	1,353,589	2,473,130
Hoop, band, and scroll iron	15,401	7,705	620	6,411	70,186	127,193	259,924	
Scrap and old, fit only for remanufacture					749,495	270,224	281,825	794,686
Bar iron	25,302	43,605	65,328	143,221	378,120	1,180,901	648,965	691,770
Bars or rods of steel—								
Wire rods					513,866	592,732	789,193	529,204
All other					1,444,522	1,470,859	3,468,473	4,486,705
Billets, ingots and blooms of steel	15,223	15,674	15,884	95,471	441,605	4,515,586	1,192,565	4,102,138
Rails for railways, of steel	47,490	248,685	346,104	309,869	9,356,448	10,291,442	10,546,180	11,377,444
Sheets and plates—								
Iron		31,764	39,032	52,936	549,975	316,449	5,860,526	6,545,585
Steel		3,803	15,949	66,236	1,249,576	2,788,571	6,120,065	8,563,840
Tin plates, terne plates, and taggers' tin					19,062	880,810	912,171	2,489,094
Structural iron and steel					2,835,588	3,622,320	5,800,551	8,683,851

Wire	.....	242,948	780,222	1,277,479	5,982,400	6,264,918	8,396,966	10,199,968
Barbed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,322,311	4,643,391
All other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,074,655	5,556,577
Builders' hardware and tools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,160,439	17,064,813
Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware	31,118	1,156,654	1,985,794	2,483,666	5,915,929	5,402,036	6,561,153	7,759,509
Saws	.....	1,108,474	1,865,603	1,984,612	267,923	556,869	919,483	1,137,787
Tools, n. e. s	926,882	.....	.....	.....	3,465,072	5,487,923	6,679,803	8,167,517
Car wheels	86,103	92,698	103,782	140,010	166,829	177,638	410,291	367,453
Castings, n. e. s	222,276	386,179	653,102	582,988	1,576,174	1,330,228	2,061,028	3,213,737
Cutlery	71,122	91,290	102,851	154,410	296,795	437,388	906,683	1,083,891
Firearms	2,286,091	1,700,655	797,564	786,903	1,403,915	1,399,120	2,373,662	2,916,217
Machinery, machines, and parts of	3,490,410	3,794,795	8,954,776	16,898,088	55,485,495	63,063,051	79,899,361	104,528,722
Adding machines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	845,802
Brewers' machinery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175,461
Cash registers	.....	.....	.....	.....	813,096	2,036,107	2,920,517	3,224,886
Electrical machinery	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,340,992	7,290,932	6,048,263	8,024,628
Laundry machinery	.....	.....	.....	.....	441,562	518,800	831,614	1,233,613
Metal-working machinery (including metal-working machine tools)	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,193,390	4,332,665	5,975,503	9,626,965
Mining machinery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,400,420	7,017,486
Printing presses, and parts of	251,227	177,111	317,336	159,627	1,219,774	1,470,156	2,065,299	2,854,210
Pumps and pumping machinery	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,112,525	3,116,088	3,110,908	3,562,458
Refrigerating machinery (including ice-making machinery)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	616,187
Sewing machines, and parts of	1,649,367	2,898,698	2,793,780	2,260,139	4,541,774	6,104,279	7,513,852	9,039,840
Shoe machinery	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,163,265	1,273,015	1,239,789	1,633,670
Steam and other power engines and parts of—								
Locomotives	466,313	732,403	1,280,606	2,379,519	5,592,403	3,617,010	2,404,619	3,953,648
Stationary	136,087	137,675	305,478	220,375	673,197	991,852	3,098,785	4,042,793
Traction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,333,803	3,627,837
All other engines and parts of	115,213	218,169	580,354	385,335	1,782,771	2,297,218	3,741,290	4,424,303
Sugar-mill machinery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,590,739
Typewriting machines	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,697,544	4,745,285	8,239,510	9,778,498
Windmills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,484,813	1,929,991
Woodworking machinery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	613,578	1,242,841	1,827,963
All other	.....	.....	.....	11,493,093	21,913,202	24,656,066	22,247,535	24,497,744
Nails and spikes	287,939	246,385	471,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cut	.....	.....	.....	283,646	647,711	404,400	407,904	434,788
Wire	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,124,528	1,793,230	1,705,026	2,364,671
All other, including tacks	.....	.....	.....	210,192	278,709	397,974	613,004	737,131
Pipes and fittings	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,024,888	8,148,187	9,574,748	10,735,167
Radiators, and cast-iron house-heating boilers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268,654
Safes	.....	.....	.....	.....	149,637	266,305	351,835	496,437
Scales and balances	199,412	273,961	318,749	292,918	536,040	674,771	834,890	1,061,388
Stoves, ranges, and parts of	91,473	209,802	251,877	248,199	535,385	855,223	1,294,797	1,582,387
All other manufactures of	4,247,960	2,670,134	3,194,825	5,706,668	15,322,922	11,183,892	18,908,525	22,932,480
Total iron and steel and manufactures of, not including ore	14,716,524	16,592,155	25,542,208	32,000,989	121,913,548	134,728,363	179,133,186	230,725,351
Lead, manufactures of	49,899	123,465	184,317	216,087	205,786	499,609	481,333	729,960
Pigs, bars, and old	.....	.....	.....	60,514	14,081	2,508	.....	.....
All other	.....	.....	.....	155,573	191,705	497,101	.....	.....
Nickel, nickel oxide, and matte	.....	.....	.....	316,638	1,219,812	3,196,622	4,532,897	6,004,414
Manufactures of	.....	.....	.....	.....	447	97,083	80,808	.....
Total nickel and manufactures of	.....	.....	.....	316,638	1,220,259	3,293,705	4,613,705	6,004,414

TABLE 11.—*Value of exports of domestic metals and manufactures thereof, for selected years from 1880 to 1911*—Continued.

Articles.	Year ending June 30—							
	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1911
Pens and penholders	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	$119,104	$130,654	$147,114	$254,289
Plated ware	$292,563	$509,378	$440,714	$336,618	509,776	703,783	818,444	956,018
Plates, stereotype and electrotype	4,071	28,598	30,662	44,839	48,877	41,838	95,662	63,710
Platinum, and manufactures of, including scrap	600	7,000	45,835	11,895	61,088	10,516	43,373	105,298
Quicksilver	1,360,176	206,630	183,096	425,724	556,142	653,337	256,084	20,610
Tin, manufactures of	144,185	162,304	284,896	277,796	387,381	721,900	879,813	999,796
Scrap					44,716	29,702	64,857	
Type	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	125,271	167,585	245,096	181,051
Zinc, and manufactures of:								
Ore	42,036	22,824	182,990	415	980,999	870,493	533,750	600,853
Dross						895,133	347,747	348,955
Pigs, bars, plates, and sheets	119,264	7,270	126,947	161,678	1,584,702	1,153,356	117,554	702,211
All other manufactures of		4,991	29,203	76,137	84,513	166,263	79,330	129,612
Total zinc and manufactures of, not including ore and dross	119,264	12,261	156,150	237,815	1,669,215	1,319,619	196,884	831,823

[1] Included in "All other articles" in years for which no figures are shown.

[2] Included in "Lead, manufactures of" prior to 1900.

NOTES.—

1880: Rails for railway, of steel, $47,499, includes both steel and iron rails, viz, steel rails $14,744, iron rails $32,746.
1885: Rails for railways, of steel, $248,685, includes steel rails $206,401 and iron rails $42,284; saws, $1,108,474, includes tools, not separately stated.
1890: Rails of steel, $346,104, includes steel rails $315,081, iron rails $31,023; saws, $1,865,603, includes tools not separately stated.
1895: Rails for railways, of steel, $309,869, includes steel rails $266,773 and iron rails $43,096; saws, $1,984,612, includes tools not separately stated.
1900: Rails for railways, of steel, $9,356,448, includes steel rails $9,218,144 and iron rails $138,304.
1905: Rails for railways, of steel, includes iron rails $3,096.
1911: Hoop, band, and scroll iron was included under "All other manufactures of."

APPENDIX C.

Average ad valorem duties on metals and metal manufactures in specified countries.

[Prepared by Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

The first column serves to indicate the general grouping of the articles in the table. Whenever necessary, variations from the wording appear under the individual countries. Subdivisions are similarly shown; when made for one or more countries, the absence of a corresponding subdivision for other countries is due to lack or incomparability of statistical data. In many of the tariffs the term "iron" includes steel, whenever separate rates are not provided for steel. Numbers in parenthesis refer to the paragraphs of the tariffs of the respective countries.

The rates are based on statistical returns of 1909, with the exception of Canada, for which the statistics are for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910. The French tariff was revised in 1910, but no adequate statistical basis for calculating the ad valorem equivalent of the new rates is yet available.

For Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy the amounts of duty were first calculated from the quantities and the rates of duty, and then divided by the official values of the corresponding articles or groups of articles; in the case of Austria-Hungary, conventional rates were applied throughout. For Belgium, except when the combination of several statistical numbers was necessary, the ad valorem equivalent was ascertained by dividing the rate of duty by the unit value officially assigned. For the Netherlands all metals, not free of duty, are subject to ad valorem rates; hence, no calculation was required. For France, Canada, Russia, and Spain the rates in the table were obtained by dividing the value of the imports of the various articles or groups of articles into the corresponding amounts of duty levied.

In the Canadian statistics declared values are shown; likewise in the statistics of the Netherlands for articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty, and in the statistics of Russia for most articles. The statistics for the other countries embraced in the table represent official values.

Differences in classification, in valuaton, and in statistical method render the returns for different countries more or less incomparable. The principal causes for variation are as follows:

Germany.—Temporary imports are included in the value, but not in the duty; hence, such imports are treated as free of duty, with a consequent reduction in the ad valorem equivalents as compared with the returns for the other countries represented.

France.—Imports from the Free Zone, but not from the French colonies and protectorates are included.

Austria-Hungary.—No allowance is made for temporary imports nor for articles of Austro-Hungarian origin reimported.

Canada.—The averages cover all imports, including those subject to the British preferential rates of duty. The abbreviation "n.o.p." signifies "not otherwise provided for" in the tariff or commercial statistics.

Belgium.—No allowance is made for temporary imports nor for ship building materials.

Netherlands.—All articles included in the table are either exempt from duty or subject to ad valorem rates; consequently no use of commercial statistics was necessary.

Russia.—Duties are shown in separate columns for the whole Empire and for imports over the European frontier (not including imports from Finland). The preferential treatment of imports from Finland and the reductions of duty and exemptions accorded imports over the Asiatic frontier necessitated this course.

Spain.—No allowance is made for temporary imports, government supplies, nor shipbuilding materials.

Article.	Germany.		France.		Italy.		Austria-Hungary.	
	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate.
Iron and steel:		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*
Ore	(237) Ore	Free.	(204) Ore	Free.	(266*a*) Ore	Free.	(144) Ore	Free.
Pigs	(777) Pig iron and ferro-alloys.	12.7	(205) Pigs	16.5	(211*a*) Pigs	11.1	(428) Pigs	20.8
					(235*a*) Ferrosilicon	1.7	(428) Ferroalloys	4.2
Scrap	(843*a*) Scrap iron, filings, and waste.	2.9	(219) Scrap	12.6	(210) Scrap	10.8	(428) Scrap	23.8
	(843*b*) Scales and rolling-mill waste.	Free.	(218, 219 bis, 220) Filings, scales, dross, and scoria.	Free.			(428) Filings and scoria: tinplate waste (under official control).	Free.
Slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than bars.	(784) Blooms, puddled bars, ingots, and billets.	8.7	(206) Wrought iron	41.7	(212) Blooms and ingots	19.6	(429) Blooms	24.3
			(213) Steel	52.1			(429) Ingots	37.8
							(430) Billets of cast iron or of puddled iron; blooms; puddled bars.	39.3
Castings and forgings	(798) Castings and forgings.	12.2	(557) Rough articles of cast iron and steel.	15.6	(211*b*) Of cast iron, rough	25.9	(481) Articles of nonmalleable cast iron, with or without connecting pieces of malleable iron, combined or not with wood.	62.1
			(552–555) Articles of cast iron, neither turned nor polished, including kitchen pots and utensils.	16.7	(217) Of wrought iron and steel.	22.2		
							(483) Articles of malleable iron, combined or not with nonmalleable cast iron or with wood.	32.7

Average ad valorem duties on metals and metal manufactures in specified countries—Continued.

Article.	Germany.		France.		Italy.		Austria-Hungary.	
	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate.
Iron and steel—Contd.		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*
Billets, bars, and rods.	(785) Bars and hoop iron.	13.4	(206, 207) Iron bars, manufactured with charcoal.	25.6	(213*a*) Rods and bars (including T-iron, angle iron, etc.).	34.1	(431*a*) Bars or rods, hammered, rolled, or drawn, not shaped, including hoop and band iron.	44.4
			(207) Iron bars, manufactured with coke.	35.7				
			(213) Steel ingots, billets, and bars.	52.1				
			(208) Wire rods, etc.	40.6				
Hoop, band, scroll, and strip.	Included under "Bars and hoop iron."	.....	(209) Hoop iron or steel.	36.3	Included under "Rods and bars."	.....	Included under "Bar iron"	.....
Sheets and plates.	(786) Rough, dressed, and varnished.	12.5	(210) Sheet and plate iron.	40.2	(213*c*) Sheets	41.2	(432*a*) Rough (black plate)	61.4
					(213*c*) Sheets, cut for a specific use.	39.2	(432*b*) Dressed or pickled	50.5
	(787) Ground, polished, burnished, or oxidized.	6.4	(216) Sheets or bands of steel.	41.3			(432*c*) Coated with tin, zinc, or lead.	51.4
					(220*a* 1, 220*b* 1) Sheets, coated with zinc or lead.	31.1		
	(788) Tinned or coated with other common metals.	17.1	(211) Iron, coated with tin, copper, lead, or zinc.	32.4	(221*b* 1, 221*a* 1) Sheets, coated with tin or copper, or oxidized.	36.4	(433) Sheets, pierced, perforated, punched, or cut out.	.....
	(790) Sheet iron, pressed, studded, flanged, welded, and perforated.	20.6						
Rails	(ex 796) Rails	12.7	(212 ter) Rails	44.5	(215) Rails	37.1	(446) Rails	41.1
Structural	(600) Structural shapes of malleable iron, painted or not.	16.5	(207) Angle and T iron	35.8	(218*a* 1, 2) Articles manufactured principally from heavy pieces of iron and steel planed, filed, turned, perforated, etc. (See also "Rods and bars.")	24.0	(431*b*) Shapes (T iron, angle iron, etc.)	53.8
			(558) Structural iron, perforated or riveted.	26.5			(442) Structural iron and steel in bars, sheets, or plates, riveted, screwed, etc.	44.1
Wire	(791) Rough	9.3	(212) Wire	46.0	(213*b*) Wire	37.5	(434*a*) Wire, not coated	29.8
	(792) Polished, lacquered, or coated with common metals.	10.7	Barbed wire. Included under "Anchors, cables, and chains."		Barbed fence wire. Not specified		(434*b*,*c*) Wire, coated with tin, zinc, nickel, etc.	38.6
							(435) Hardened (tempered) wire.	79.7
	(ex 285) Barbed wire, plaited wire, and wire cloth.	21.2					(466) Manufactures of wire, not specified (including barbed fence wire).	16.1
Hardware and nails	(ex 820) Bolts for fishplates and ties, cross-	18.8	(563, 564) Cut nails	21.0	(ex 218*b*2) Horseshoe nails	38.4	(461*a*) Cut nails	40.0
			(565) Wire nails	38.5	(ex 218*b*2) Wrought nails	14.8	(461*b*) Wire nails	69.6

	tic bars, clips, and spikes.		(566) Screws, bolts, hooks, rivets, and nuts of iron.	27.3	(ex 217b) Hinges, simply wrought.	17.4	(462, 463) Nuts, bolts, and screws.	26.4
	(ex 825) Screws and rivets not more than 13 mm. thick (including wood screws).	20.8	(559–559 ter) Hardware (including that made entirely or partly of copper or brass).	11.5	(218b) Articles not specified, which have undergone a second process of manufacture — Manufactured principally from light pieces of iron or steel.	20.7	(472, 473) Hardware, including saddlery hardware, but not including art metal work.	19.1
	(826) Wire nails	28.6						
	(827) Cut nails	33.1						
	(832, 833) Hardware	11.7						
Tubes and pipes	(778–779) Cast-iron pipes, including joints.	23.6	(567) Tubes of iron and steel.	34.0	(216) Tubes and pipes of wrought iron and steel.	34.0	(438) Pipes of nonmalleable cast iron.	45.1
	(793–795) Tubes, rolled or drawn.	20.9			Other tubes and pipes are included under "Castings" (No. 211b) and "Articles, not specified, which have undergone a second process of manufacture" (No. 218b. See under "Hardware").		(439) Pipes of malleable iron.	44.6
							(440) Pipes made from plates or sheets, riveted or soldered.	50.7
							(441) Joints (fittings) and flanges of malleable wrought iron.	31.8
Chains	(829) Chains (not including bicycle chains and parts thereof).	6.9	(560–562) Anchors, cables, and chains, including barbed wire.	16.4	Included under "Articles, not specified, which have undergone a second process of manufacture" (No. 218b. See under "Hardware").	.....	(464, 465) Chains, except of cast iron and except bicycle chains.	28.4
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, wedges, and crowbars.	(ex 806) Vises, crowbars, and hammers weighing more than 10 kilos each.	6.2	Included under "Tools of iron and steel."	.....	Included under "Other tools, common" (No. 222).	.....	(456a 1, 2) Hammers, sledge hammers, and anvils weighing not less than ½ kilo each.	32.6
Cutlery and tools	811) Saws and saw blades.	5.6	(537) Tools of iron or steel.	13.1	Cutlery included in part under "Articles not specified, which have undergone a second process of manufacture" (No. 218b; see under "Hardware") and in part under "Other tools, fine (No. 222).		(479) Cutlery	15.7
	(812) Files and rasps	7.0	(549) Cutlery	26.1			(457) Files and rasps	14.6
	(813–815) Tools not specially mentioned, including common cutlery.	5.1	Files, included under "Tools of iron and steel."				(458) Saws and saw blades	31.8
	Common cutlery, included under "Tools."		Saws, included under "Tools of iron and steel."				(459, 460) Other tools	18.1
	(836) Fine cutlery	3.5			Tools:			
					(222c) Files and rasps	10.6		
					Other, except machine tools–			
					(222a) Common	18.1		
					(222b) Fine	10.3		
Firearms	(926) Firearms, air guns, fitted barrels, stocks, etc.	7.2	(581) Firearms	39.1	(236a, 237a) Firearms	21.0	(478b) Firearms	5.0
	(927, 928) Trigger guards, springs, barrels, and other parts, finished or not.	2.2	(581) Parts of firearms	58.7	(236b, 237b) Parts of firearms.	12.8	(478c) Parts of firearms	4.5

Average ad valorem duties on metals and metal manufactures in specified countries—Continued.

Article.	Germany.		France.		Italy.		Austria-Hungary.	
	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate.
		Per cent.		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*
Lead	(237) Ore	Free.	(222) Ore	5.5	(208*b*) Ore	Free.	(144) Ore	Free.
	(850) Pigs and scrap	Free.	(222) Pigs, bars, lumps, and slabs.	8.2	(228*a*) Pigs and scrap	1.5	(488*a*) Pigs, scrap, and waste.	15.5
	(851) Sheets	9.1			(228*b*) Sheets	7.7		
	(852) Wire	33.3	(222) Hammered or rolled.	16.2			(491*a*) Sheets and plates	28.9
							(496*a*) Bars, rods, and wire.	34.3
Nickel	(237) Ore	Free.	(225) Ore, ingots, and lumps.	Free.	(208*e*) Ore	Free.	(144) Ore	Free.
	(864) Bars, ingots, slabs.	Free.			(227*a*) Cubes, ingots, and scrap.	Free.	(488*e*) Pigs, scrap, and waste.	Free.
	(865) Hammered or rolled, castings, and forgings.	3.1	(225) Sheets and plates	1.7			(491*d*) Sheets and plates	3.3
					(227*b*) Sheets, rods, and wire.	2.9	(496*d*) Bars, rods, and wire of nickel or aluminum.	3.7
Zinc	(237) Ore	Free.	(224) Ore and scrap	Free.	(208*d*) Ore	Free.	(144) Ore	Free.
	(855) Blocks or pigs	Free.	(224) Pigs	Free.	(230*a*) Pigs and scrap	Free.	(488*c*) Pigs, scrap, and waste.	Free.
	(856, 857) Sheets	5.2	(224) Rolled	5.0	(230*b*) Sheets	6.2	(491*c*) Sheets and plates	4.6
							(496*c*) Bars, rods, and wire.	7.5
Pens	(840) Pens	10.0	(548) Pens	7.3	Pens, not specified		(468) Pens	5.8
Pins	(841) Pins and needles	14.1	(546) Pins	29.4	(224) Needles and pins	8.0	(468, 469) Pins and needles	26.5

Article.	Canada.		Belgium.		Netherlands.		Russia.			Spain.	
	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate.		Article.	Rate.
								All frontiers.	European frontiers.		
Iron and steel:		*P. ct.*		*P. ct.*		*P. ct.*		*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*		*P. ct.*
Ore	(329) Ore	Free.	(36) Ore	Free.	Ore	Free.	(138:1) Ores of all kinds, except copper and lead.	0.1	0.1	(25) Ores of all kinds	0.7
Pigs	(375) Pig iron	14.0	(ex 39) Pigs	31.0	Pigs	Free.	(139:1) Pigs and cast iron scrap and filings.	45.0	100.0	(50) Pigs	11.0
	(375, 385) Ferrosilicon, ferromanganese, spiegeleisen, and chrome steel.	7.3					(139:2) Ferromanganese, ferrosilicon, and ferrochromium.	71.1	71.2		
Scrap	(373, 374) Scrap iron, waste, and crop ends of tin plate, bars, blooms, or rails.	10.5	(36, 39) Scrap	Free.	Scrap	Free.	Included under "Pigs" and "Bars, ingots, etc."	.....	.....	(52) Scrap and waste	11.1
							Bars, ingots, etc.:				
Slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than bars.	(376) Ingots, blooms, and slabs.	13.9	(ex 39) Steel slabs and blooms.	4.0	Steel slabs and blooms.	Free.	(140:1) Bars (including angle iron), loops, ingots, hoop iron, and wrought-iron scrap.	37.7	71.3	(51) Blooms and ingots	23.2
			(ex 39) Iron blooms	3.1			(142:1) Steel ingots and bars (including angle steel), hoop steel, and steel scrap.	93.8	95.2		
			Forgings and castings:								
Forgings and castings.	(393) Forgings (including hammered, drawn, or cold-rolled bars and shapes, n. o. p.)	29.7	(ex 39) Manufactures of cast iron (including castings and cast-iron pipes).	12.7	Forgings and castings.	Free.	(150:1) Castings of iron.	22.1	24.2	(68–71) Castings	22.8
							(151) Forgings and castings of wrought iron or steel.	28.1	31.3	(89, 90) Forgings	24.6
	(453) Castings	26.1	Forgings: Included under "Billets and bars."	.....							

Average ad valorem duties on metals and metal manufactures in specified countries—Continued.

Article	Canada.		Belgium.		Netherlands.		Russia.			Spain.	
								Rate.			
	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate.	Article.	All frontiers.	European frontiers.	Article.	Rate.
Iron and steel—Continued.		*P. ct.*		*P. ct.*		*P. ct.*		*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*		*P. ct.*
Billets, bars, and rods.	(376, 378, 387, 471, 729) Billets, bars, and rods.[1,2]	16.3	Billets and bars: (ex 39) Billets	5.5	Billets, bars, and rods.	Free.	Included under "Bars, ingots, etc."	.....	.....	(55) Bars	32.0
			(ex 39) Hammered or rolled iron and steel, not specially mentioned (including forgings, bars, hoop iron, and structural shapes).	7.3							
Hoop, band, scroll, and strip.	(378, 384) Hoop, band, scroll, and strip.[2]	6.5	Hoop and band: Included under "Billets and bars."	.....	Hoop and band	Free.	Included under "Sheets, plates, and structural shapes."	.....	.....	(61.62) Hoop	38.4
							Sheets, plates, and structural shapes:				
Sheets and plates.	(380) Boiler plate	Free.	(ex 39) Sheets and plates.	6.4	Sheets and plates	Free.	(140:3,4) Iron	95.3	114.1	(56–58) Plates	35.3
	(381, 382, 384) Sheets and plates.[1,2]	7.9	(ex 39) Tin plate	Free.	Tin plate	Free.	(142:3,4) Steel	99.1	103.1	(59) Plates, polished, engraved, galvanized, lead coated, perforated, indented, or corrugated.	33.3
	(384) Sheets and plates, coated with other metal (including Canada plate and Russia iron).[2]	1.8	(ex 39) Coated with other common metals.	7.9			(141) Sheets coated with any common metal.	13.8	37.3		
										(60) Tin plate (not including die stamped, lithographed, etc.).	33.3
							Rails:				
Rails	(388) Rails	23.0	(ex 39) Rails	7.6	Rails	Free.	(140:2) Iron	2.0	88.5	(53,54) Rails	29.9
							(142:2) Steel	63.4	7.5		
	Structural iron and steel:[3]		Structural:								
Structural	(377, 379, 379a) Not punched or drilled.	16.1	(ex 39) Beams	7.4	Structural iron	Free.	Included under "Sheets, plates, and structural shapes."	.....	.....	(87) Structural wrought iron and steel.	30.4
	(391) Punched or drilled.	31.8	Other: Included under "Billets and bars."								
	(470) Beams, sheets, plates, angles, knees,	Free.									

	masts and parts thereof, and cable chains.										
Wire	(403, 403a, 404, 406, 479, 841) Wire.[4]	2.1	(ex 39) Wire	3.1	Wire	Free.	(155:1) Wire, iron and steel.	26.1	31.8	(91–94, 96) Wire	33.2
	(480) Barbed fence wire.	Free.	(ex 39) Barbed wire	13.9			Barbed wire: Included unde "Nails."	.....	.....	Netting, fencing, barbed wire, springs, and gauze (more than 1 millimeter thiek).	32.3
Hardware and nails.	(414) Cut nails and spikes.	24.6	(ex 39) Nails	21.7	(127) Hardware	5.0	(156:1b) Wire and cut nails and barbed wire.	7.6	34.4	(100–102) Screws, bolts, and nuts.	31.3
	(416) Wire nails, n.o.p.	15.0	(ex 39) Manufactures of iron and steel, not specially mentioned (including screws, bolts, chains, and hardware).	8.3	Nails, spikes, etc	Free.	(ex 151) Forged nails	4.5	3.1	(99) Rivets, clench nails, and hooks.	44.1
	(414) Railroad spikes, composition nails and spikes; and nails, brads, spikes, and tacks, n. o. p.	30.0					(153:2) Locks and screws.	33.7	35.0	(103) Horseshoe nails	29.4
							(153:1) Manufactures of wrought iron and steel, not specified, including hardware.	34.3	39.7	(104) Nails, hooks, staples, and tacks (not including those with head polished or composed of other metal).	44.5
	(413) Screws	33.9									
	(412, 454) Builders' hardware.	31.1								(106, 108) Builders' hardware (not composed in part of other metals).	26.6
			Tubes and pipes:				Tubes and pipes:			Tubes and pipes:	
Tubes and pipes.	(394–400, 461a) Pipe and tubing.[5]	16.7	Manufactured of cast iron, included under "Castings."	.....	Tubes and pipes	Free.	(150) Cast iron	33.0	33.0	(63, 64) Of cast iron or steel.	28.7
			(ex 39) Wrought iron or steel.	4.1			(152:2) Wrought iron and steel.	36.2	36.2	(65) Of cast iron or steel, galvanized.	28.6
										(83, 84) Of wrought iron.	33.5
Chains	(410, 454) Chains	11.8	Chains, for ships	Free.	Chains (anchor)	Free.	(ex 151, ex 153) Chains.	35.0	42.7	(78, 79) Chains and cables.	31.8
			Other: Included under "Hardware."	.....							
Blacksmiths' hammers, and sledges, wedges, and crowbars.	(454) Adzes, cleavers, hatchets, wedges, sledges, hammers, crowbars, cantdogs, and track tools; picks, mattocks, and eyes or poles for.	28.7½	Not specified	.....	Not specified	.....	Not specified	.....	.....	Not specified	.....

[1] Not including steel in bars or sheets for the manufacture of shovels (No. 387a), 11.3 per cent ad valorem.

[2] Not including rolled iron and steel and cast steel in bars, bands, hoops, scroll or strip, sheet or plate, galvanized or coated or not, and steel blanks for the manufacture of milling cutters, when of greater value than 3½ cents per pound (No. 386), 2.5 per cent ad valorem.

[3] Not including machinery and structural iron and steel for beet-sugar factories, free.

[4] Not including steel strips and flat steel wire when imported by manufacturers of buckthorn and plain strip fencing (ex 480), nor brass, zinc, iron, and steel wire for use with nailing machines in the manufacture of boots and shoes (No. 482), free.

[5] Not including certain tubing and pipe (together with numerous other articles) for use in mining (No. 460) or in the manufacture of automatic gas buoys for the Government of Canada or for export (No. 465), which are free.

Average ad valorem duties on metals and metal manufactures in specified countries—Continued.

Article.	Canada.		Belgium.		Netherlands.		Russia.			Spain.	
	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate.	Article.	Rate. All frontiers.	Rate. European frontiers.	Article.	Rate.
Iron and steel—Continued.		*P. ct.*		*P. ct.*		*P. ct.*		*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*		*P. ct.*
Cutlery and tools.	(425, 426) Cutlery	26.7	(38) Cutlery	13.0	(127, 154) Cutlery and tools.	5.0	(158) Cutlery	25.5	28.9	(130, 131) Cutlery	17.3
	(454) Saws	29.9	(33) Tools not specially mentioned.	5.6			(161) Tools	18.4	20.7	(116) Saws, rasps, and files.	17.8
	(473) Saw blanks	Free.								(117–119) Other tools	14.7
	(454) Files and rasps	28.5									
	(449) Axes	22.5									
	(454) Other hand tools (except adzes, cleavers, etc.).	30.0									
Firearms	(424) Firearms, including air guns.	28.9	(3) Firearms	Free.	(7) Firearms	5.0	(ex 159) Firearms	26.4	26.9	(138, 139) Firearms and parts (except barrels).	23.5
										(88) Barrels for firearms.	33.2
Lead	(329) Lead ore	Free.	(36) Ore	Free.	Lead	Free.	(ex 138) Ore	43.2	38.0	Ore: Included under "Ores of all kinds."	
	(336) Tea lead	Free.	(ex 39) Pigs and scrap	Free.			(146:1) Pigs and scrap	31.7	31.9		
	(337) Old, scrap, pig, and block lead.	10.3	(ex 39) Hammered or rolled.	3.5			(146:2) Sheets, wires, and pipes.	35.8	36.9	(170) Pigs, lumps, and scrap.	6.7
	(338) Lead in bars and sheets.	15.6								(171) Sheets, balls, and shot.	13.7
	(339) Lead pipe	22.7								(172) Pipe, tubes, and wire.	13.3
Nickel	(329) Nickel ore	Free.	(36) Ore	Free.	Nickel	Free.	Ore: Included under "Iron ores."	15.9	15.9	Ore: Included under "Ores of all kinds."	
	(355, 356) Nickel ingots, blocks, bars, rods, strips, sheets, or plates.	Free.	(ex 39) Pigs and scrap	Free.				17.7	17.7		
			(ex 39) Hammered or rolled.	2.3			(ex 143) Pigs and scrap			(167) Nickel and cobalt, unwrought.	4.4
							(ex 143) Sheets and bars.			(168) Nickel and alloys, in bars, sheets, tubes, or wire.	8.8
Zinc	(329) Zinc ore	Free.	(ex 39) Ore, pigs, scrap, sheets, and plate.	Free.	Zinc	Free.	Ore: Included under "Iron ores."	19.7	19.7	Ore: Included under "Ores of all kinds."	
	(345) Zinc dust and zinc spelter.	Free.						28.0	29.6		
	(345) Zinc blocks, pigs,	Free.					(147:1) Pigs, scrap, etc.			(174) Bars, lumps, and scrap.	9.4
							(147:2) Sheets and rods				

	bars, rods, sheets, and plates.									(175) Sheets, nails, and wire.	22.1
Pens	(655) Pens, penholders, and rulers.	22.9	(38) Pens	13.0	(154) Pens	5.0	(ex 216) Pens, inkwells, wafers, etc.	31.9	31.9	(122) Pens, needles, fishhooks, watch springs, and similar articles.	13.0
Pins	(419) Pins	22.9	(38) Pins	13.0	(154) Pins	5.0	(156:1) Manufactures of iron or steel wire, including pins.	31.6	32.4	(132, 133) Pins and hairpins, except those containing gold or silver (including French nails, 1 millimeter or less thick).	34.4

Mr. PAYNE, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following as the

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

[To accompany H. R. 18642.]

The minority oppose the passage of the pending bill for the following reasons:

It is framed without any hearings, without any new evidence, and has no substantial basis of ascertained facts to stand upon.

It is in no way justified by the very full hearings taken three years ago before a full committee, with full liberty to cross-examine every witness who appeared.

Schedule C was revised in August, 1909, upon a careful study of the evidence before the committee, and a heavy cut was made in the duties.

In response to a wide popular demand Congress, by the vote of both parties, authorized the present Tariff Board by appropriating funds therefor. This board is fully equipped and ready to undertake the task of gathering information upon Schedule C.

The majority saw fit to attempt to revise Schedule K in the extra session. They have had the masterly report of the board on that schedule 30 days and there is no excuse for sidetracking it for Schedule C.

The committee has adopted the ad valorem system of duties on every item of Schedule C. This system has been condemned by every United States Secretary of the Treasury, except Walker, and has been universally discredited by the great commercial nations. For details as to the objections to this system we refer to the unanswerable argument of the Tariff Board in the woolen schedule.

This bill deals with "Metals and manufactures thereof." In the magnitude of the 83 distinct industries which produce articles such as are embraced in this shedule, it overshadows all other schedules in the tariff law. In the census of 1905 they found in this country 21,650 establishments engaged in the manufacture of the articles covered in this schedule, with a total capital invested of $3,157,388,529, employing 1,171,824 wage earners, receiving $652,109,633 in wages, and with an annual product of $3,130,253,195. The Census of 1910, not yet completely tabulated, will show a large increase in this enormous business of probably more than 25 per cent. Such industries are entitled to fair and just treatment on the part of Congress.

Less than a year ago both parties united in appropriating $250,000 for a tariff board. A wool-revision bill was rushed through at the extra session, when the board was nearly ready to report on Schedule K. The board has since sent in a masterly report on wool and woolens. No other such complete examination and report has ever

been made on this subject in any country. It demonstrates the absurdity of the Democratic wool bill. The majority seem to be in no hurry to take up the wool schedule again. They find it more easy to act when they are not hampered by facts. The country believes in the Tariff Board, and desires that any revision shall be had only after thorough and scientific investigation.

There is a popular impression, shared even in Congress, that Schedule C relates almost exclusively to iron and steel; and that any cut in duties strikes at only one big corporation. It is well known that this corporation can produce articles of iron and steel more cheaply than any other of the numerous independent companies, but it does not produce 50 per cent even of the iron and steel products of the country.

To show the immense business in products under Schedule C, other than iron and steel, we append a recent statement of the Director of the Census, with reference to Schedule C.

SERENO E. PAYNE.
JOHN DALZELL.
S. W. MCCALL.
E. J. HILL.
J. C. NEEDHAM.
J. W. FORDNEY.
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

TABLE 1.—*Census statistics of manufactures in the United States, grouped in conformity with the schedules of the tariff law of 1897, including articles classified under section 6 and the free list.*

[The classified industries for each schedule group conform as nearly as possible with the articles enumerated in the respective schedules of the law. Industries with important products named in two or more schedules of the law are credited to the schedule which includes the major product or products with cross references to the schedule or schedules covering the minor products. The Census statistics (census of 1905) are for the calendar year 1904.] [1]

Schedule, tariff law of 1897, and industry, census of manufactures, 1905.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Wage earners and wages.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
			Average number.	Wages.		
SCHEDULE C.—*Metals and manufactures of.* (*Pars. 121 to 193.*)						
Total	21,650	$3,157,388,329	1,171,824	$652,109,633	$1,766,123,776	$3,130,253,195
Artificial limbs	104	442,266	342	221,913	136,645	883,731
Automobile bodies and parts (Schedule D)	57	2,528,613	1,810	980,008	1,493,227	3,388,472
Automobiles	121	20,555,247	10,239	6,178,950	11,658,138	26,645,064
Babbitt metal and solder	75	4,128,645	569	337,507	10,863,752	13,099,838
Bells	21	881,634	530	253,188	463,377	1,000,220
Bicycles and tricycles	101	5,883,458	3,319	1,971,403	2,628,146	5,153,240
Brass and copper, rolled	25	32,942,594	10,909	5,733,487	39,798,683	51,912,853
Brass castings and brass finishing	520	23,492,943	11,305	6,208,291	16,170,153	29,671,928
Brassware	229	18,930,472	10,078	5,176,758	7,631,943	17,499,056
Bronze castings	27	1,856,737	798	501,054	1,688,831	2,622,495
Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	73	88,179,047	34,058	20,247,821	75,657,126	111,175,310
Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	14	12,975,703	4,730	2,839,579	5,341,444	10,844,196
Cash registers and calculating machines	32	7,587,972	4,079	2,442,001	1,515,980	9,875,099
Clocks (Schedule B)	38	9,703,170	7,249	3,514,185	3,077,574	8,868,000

TABLE 1.—*Census statistics of manufactures in the United States, grouped in conformity with the schedules of the tariff law of 1897, including articles classified under section 6 and the free list*—Continued.

Schedule, tariff law of 1897, and industry, census of manufactures, 1905.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Wage earners and wages.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
			Average number	Wages.		
SCHEDULE C.—*Metals and manufactures of*—Continued.						
Coppersmithing and sheet iron working	1,989	$31,944,237	22,556	$13,765,688	$27 147,964	$56,082,029
Cutlery and edge tools	254	20,809,821	14,545	7,076,018	6,028,166	18,614,929
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	784	174,066,026	60,466	31,841,521	66,836,926	140,809,369
Electroplaitng	312	1,286,996	1,943	1,092,835	747,331	2,965,014
Enameling and enameled goods	92	17,975,456	9,537	3,642,322	7,152,090	15,709,282
Engraving and diesinking	305	1,210,673	1,573	1,032,232	376,409	2,422,487
Files	62	5,866,256	3,276	1,514,412	1,310,978	4,391,745
Firearms	30	10,376,264	6,224	3,722,850	1,738,012	8,275,560
Fire extinguishers, chemical	35	337,607	178	107,540	229,003	581,970
Foundry and machine-shop products	8,993	845,024,825	348,380	196,247,431	278,074,203	685,901,388
Galvanizing	36	2,690,471	1,256	620,012	4,744,466	6,418,850
Gas and lamp fixtures	263	20,206,957	8,141	4,237,394	7,395,207	17,566,386
Gas machines and meters	89	5,601,157	2,674	1,532,247	2,612,907	5,630,975
Gold and silver, leaf and foil	83	$1,071,562	1,402	$662,813	$1,476,111	$2,695,298
Hand stamps	224	1,231,866	976	511,808	564,728	2,017,531
Hardware	445	52,884,078	31,713	14,580,589	16,631,214	45,770,171
Hardware, saddlery	82	4,319,151	3,395	1,623,890	1,830,108	4,820,726
Horseshoes	8	1,227,457	232	126,629	255,742	798,981
Instruments, professional and scientific	225	5,382,930	3,437	1,823,205	1,350,153	5,377,755
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	190	236,145,529	35,078	18,934,513	178,941,918	231,822,707
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in rolling mills or steel works	88	18,912,546	8,090	3,642,268	7,807,239	14,687,108
Iron and steel, doors and shutters	24	1,119,542	699	407,390	601,754	1,477,235
Iron and steel forgings	138	28,246,474	5,665	3,428,190	5,752,315	12,110,395
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, not made in rolling mills or steel works	76	8,741,916	3,681	1,684,077	4,686,349	8,922,896
Iron and steel pipe, wrought	27	13,052,606	5,416	2,472,721	12,746,619	17,400,912
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	415	700,182,310	207,562	122,491,993	441,204,432	673,965,026
Japanning	32	595,695	426	187,736	242,238	607,060
Lamps and reflectors	142	7,795,527	4,429	2,170,590	3,682,551	8,999,874
Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet	32	5,015,161	646	405,025	7,910,180	9,277,462
Locomotives[1]	15	38,421,048	24,806	15,798,432	27,702,930	59,552,092
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes	46	5,331,939	3,965	1,595,923	1,583,644	4,750,589
Ordnance and ordnance stores	4	3,278,190	289	186,993	131,612	557,903
Pens, gold	16	446,933	309	225,454	274,235	692,029
Pens, steel	5	575,788	663	204,778	103,005	473,847
Phonographs and graphophones	14	8,740,618	3,397	1,683,903	4,161,136	10,237,075
Plated ware	60	13,830,480	6,281	3,360,425	5,448,619	12,138,886
Plumbers' supplies	185	20,290,463	10,753	5,996,361	9,923,810	21,542,485
Printing materials (Schedules D and M)	77	1,008,889	357	239,036	372,480	1,207,163
Safes and vaults	31	7,326,133	3,488	2,162,246	3,211,336	7,861,069
Saws	83	11,287,816	4,650	2,707,423	4,035,530	9,819,787
Scales and balances	85	8,512,993	3,133	1,754,789	1,633,150	6,002,638
Screws, machine	26	4,133,141	1,965	941,859	950,627	2,711,600
Screws, wood	7	5,969,446	1,488	556,330	731,542	2,133,844
Sewing machines and attachments	46	26,695,294	12,671	7,464,325	8,107,366	20,869,870
Silversmithing and silverware	98	23,901,545	8,580	5,265,049	9,010,086	20,700,703
Smelting and refining, lead	32	63,822,810	7,573	5,374,691	168,958,076	185,826,839
Smelting and refining, zinc	31	23,701,586	6,528	3,856,466	17,028,418	24,791,299
Smelting and refining, not from the ore	65	9,807,238	1,712	994,951	13,759,805	17,402,987
Soda-water apparatus (Schedule B)	37	3,414,676	1,469	834,705	1,923,835	4,634,265
Springs, steel, car and carriage	52	4,016,463	2,476	1,242,553	2,741,764	5,740,836
Stamped ware	174	23,107,758	13,560	5,660,459	10,524,880	21,958,049

TABLE 1.—*Census statistics of manufactures in the United States, grouped in conformity with the schedules of the tariff law of 1897, including articles classified under section 6 and the free list*—Continued.

Schedule, tariff law of 1897, and industry, census of manufactures, 1905.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Wage earners and wages.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
			Average number.	Wages.		
SCHEDULE C,—*Metals and manufactures of*—Continued.						
Steam fittings and heating apparatus	176	$28,541,509	11,690	$6,581,578	$10,425,332	$24,910,857
Stencils and brands	103	683,367	530	285,458	171,787	793,421
Stereotyping and electrotyping	146	3,297,546	2,679	1,993,067	1,032,053	5,005,338
Stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves	415	52,971,105	29,728	17,823,434	18,483,865	54,409,108
Stoves, gas and oil	79	9,981,711	3,676	1,946,489	3,786,763	7,723,697
Structural iron work	775	76,598,507	34,276	19,760,210	47,452,069	90,944,697
Tin and terne plate	36	10,813,239	4,847	2,383,070	31,375,714	35,283,360
Tinfoil	14	1,917,839	766	303,307	1,887,745	2,794,828
Tinware	377	92,555,896	16,919	6,842,491	26,248,253	41,892,809
Tools, not elsewhere specified	584	22,919,371	11,643	6,048,587	7,249,567	20,407,372
Type founding	21	4,916,723	1,446	883,595	746,176	2,727,759
Typewriters and supplies (Schedules L and M)	66	16,641,892	6,232	3,468,784	1,870,261	10,640,495
Vault lights and ventilators (Schedule B)	24	240,809	222	154,334	160,604	484,466
Watch and clock materials	17	425,838	385	182,475	107,361	428,692
Watch cases	28	12,649,771	4,221	2,170,507	4,428,627	8,626,504
Watches	14	19,409,931	10,724	6,024,400	2,258,683	11,866,400
Wire	25	14,898,817	4,737	2,858,743	30,062,487	37,914,419
Wirework, including wire rope and cable	649	26,893,614	13,379	6,099,869	17,856,211	33,038,495

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